PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P. M.				
13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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BOMBAY, *4th October*, 1906.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. "

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CAPRI	6,000	G. Bebitio	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 11th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 12th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuwait and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

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ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	20th Dec. "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND, C. Matcovich		6,046	16th Oct. 1906.

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	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	496	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	600
(Liverpool via Marseilles)	550	900	470	7.0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1950	625	†770	450	†675
Karachi	40	..	40	..	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	City of Edinburgh	6,258	Sept. 5	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 12
B	Crosby Hall	4,052	" 14	" 28	" 13	" 20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct. 11	" 24	" 30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 5	" 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 6
A	City of Bombay	4,548	" 17	" 29	" 11	" 16
B	Prome	3,580	" 25	Nov. 8	" 18	" 24
A	City of York	7,005	Nov. 1	" 13	" 23	" 27
B	Merton Hall	4,331	" 6	" 19	Dec. 1	Dec. 6
A	City of Karachi	5,000	" 21	Dec. 4	" 16	" 21
B	City of Agra	4,320	" 27	" 12	" 25	" 29

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Lond	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lion ng	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyon	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sec	Foochow.	
Bombay.	matra).	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpur.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).		
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10—The Girl from Kay's.
THURSDAY, „ 11—The Geisha.
FRIDAY, „ 12—The Catch of the Season. (Last Night).

The Company leaves positively on Saturday, the 13th, for Egypt by the P. & O. s. s. Arabia.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

MATHERAN

TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM, P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. THOMAS POWELL TO SIGN for our Company as MANAGER.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
D GUBBAY,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A TEMPORARY CLERK is REQUIRED in the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 6th, (Poona) Division, at Poona, salary Rs. 70 per mensem.

2. Preference will be given to a graduate or clerk with experience in the Military Works Services or Public Works Department.

3. The successful applicant will be required to join at once.

4. Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 20th October, 1906.

J. DALLAS, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.
Offg. C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

REFINED EDUCATED ENGLISH WOMAN, just landed, requires immediate ENGAGEMENT as Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Nurse—or Hotel Manageress—knows India well—speaks language, Age 38, Bombay or up-country. Experienced cook, excellent references.

MRS. GRACE,
c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS GOODS TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI.

ON and from 11th October, 1906, an EXPRESS GOODS TRAIN will RUN DAILY each way between Bombay, Agra and Delhi Sadar to the following Time Table.—

DOWN TRAIN.

	H. M.
Bombay.....Dep.	1- 0.
Agra Road.....Arr.	8-10.
Delhi Sadar.....Arr.	16-35.

UP TRAIN.

Delhi Sadar.....Dep.	19-30.
Agra Road.....Dep.	5-20.
Bombay.....Arr.	6-10.

By the introduction of this Express Goods Service Bombay consignments from Delhi can now reach Bombay in 82 hours and a half and consignments from Bombay for Delhi in 87 hours and a half.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY THE 9TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to occupy land at the Colaba Cotton Greens for the season 1906-07 are requested to kindly pay the season ground rent due on the plots by the 18th October, 1906. The rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 18th October, 1906, any plots not paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants coming forward.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
FERRE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 525 of 1906.

MULTANI TEHELRAM GIRDHARIDAS, of Bombay, Multani Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroff and Broker at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, for himself and all other creditors of BOHRA AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY, late of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NANABHOY AHMEDALLI, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana within the Fort of Bombay, a minor of the age of about 5 years by his guardian-ad-litem ASHMABOO, widow of AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY and (2) ASHMABOO, widow of AHMEDALLI MOOSABHOY, of Bombay, Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Modikhana within the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

NOTICE under section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure. PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendants abovenamed and to all the creditors of the deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy, that the plaintiff abovenamed has on the 30th day of August, 1906, instituted this Suit against the aforesaid defendants who are the heirs of the said Ahmedalli Moosabhoy, deceased, praying (a) that the estate of the said deceased may be Administered by and under the direction of this Honourable Court (b) that for the purposes aforesaid all necessary orders may be made accounts taken and directions given (c) that the Plaintiff may be paid out of the said estate the sum of Rupees one thousand and seventy and annas ten together with further interest on the amounts of certain promissory notes mentioned in the plaint at the respective rates mentioned in the said notes from 23rd August, 1906, until payment (d) that in the meantime a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver to take charge of the properties and assets and books of the said deceased with power to recover realize and get in the rents and other income thereof (e) that the Plaintiff's costs of this Suit may be provided for out of the said estate and (f) that the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require. And that the said Plaintiff has under section 30 of the Civil Procedure Code been permitted to file and prosecute this suit on behalf of all the creditors of the said deceased Ahmedalli Moosabhoy, and that this Honourable Court has fixed MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1906, for the hearing and Final Disposal of the above Suit.—Dated this 6th day of September, 1906.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 6th day of September, 1906.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

FEVERS
of all varieties cured by
FEVER DROPS
Prof. GAJJAR'S Formula
24 doses for 4 Ans.
of all Chemists or from
SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—D. D. Mariwan Mydrabad Deccan.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE INDIAN RECORDS SERIES.

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A Selection of official Documents dealing with its History. Edited by C. R Wilson, M. A., D. Litt., late in charge of the Records of the Government of India, &c. 2 vols., Rs. 18-6.

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By the MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*. With Maps. Medium 8vo, Rs. 18-6.

"'Imperial Strategy' is one of the most valuable volumes published within recent years. The admirable volume should stand upon the shelf of every soldier, and of every thinker upon imperial things. It is no easy thing to deal with a volume which touches so many vital points, and is alive with valuable matter in almost every page."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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By Monsignor Count VAY DE VAYA and LUSKOD. With numerous Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

"Count Vay de Vaya is a keen observer; he is also an excellent raconteur, and his descriptions and recollections have the charm of freshness and candour. He had advantages in seeing things and knowing people, including the highest in position, given to few."—*Scotsman.*

AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

By Mrs. CAMPBELL DAUNCEY. With Map and Illustrations. Rs. 10-8.

"It is almost as good as a trip to the Philippines to read Mrs. Campbell Dauncey's book. She so vividly presents to her readers the people, the scenes and the customs of the island."—*World.*

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "CAPTAIN KETTLE."

THE TRIALS OF COMMANDER McTURK, by C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unchained Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 9th October, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW PARSI TOWER OF SILENCE FOUNDATION CEREMONY AT DEVLALI.

FOR the convenience of those attending the Tower of Silence Foundation Ceremony at Devlali on 14th October, 1906, SPECIAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and DEVLALI will run if sufficient number of tickets are sold before 18-0 o'clock at Victoria Terminus the day previous as under.—

DOWN TRAINS.

	1st Train.	2nd Train.	3rd Train.	4th Train.	5th Train.	6th Train.
	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.	H.M.
Victoria Terminus...Dep.	3-30	3-55	4-20	4-45	5-10	5-35
Devlali ...Arr.	7-45	8-10	8-35	9-0	9-25	9-50

UP TRAINS.

Devlali ...Dep.	16-35	16-55	17-20	17-45	18-10	18-40
Victoria Terminus...Arr.	21-35	21-55	22-5	22-43	22-51	23-20

The Fares for these Special Trains will be one and one-third Ordinary for 1st. 2nd. and 3rd Class Return Tickets which must be purchased at Victoria Terminus early in the afternoon on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1906.

The holders of these tickets must return from Devlali by the Specials provided above or be required to pay full single fares if they travel to Bombay by any of the regular trains, forfeiting their return tickets.

No reserved accommodation can be given on these Special trains.

No refund whatever will be claimable for any tickets unused or lost.

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager,

BOMBAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1906.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Berar Manufacturing Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October., 1906, at 3-30 o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Company do hereby accept the resignation by Messrs Jehangheer Hormusjee & Co., of their Office or appointment as Agents of the Company.

2. That the firm of Devan Bahadur Kastoorchand Daga & Sons of whatsoever members it may from time to time consist be and they are hereby appointed the Agents of the Company for the remainder of the period of 25 years from the 28th of May, 1885, and at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions as the firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee & Co., have been acting as the Agents of the Company.

3. That article, III. of the articles of association be altered as follows namely.

That the name of Dewan Bahadur Kastoorchand Daga & Sons be substituted for the name of Jehangheer Hormusjee & Co., of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, wherever the latter name occurs in the said III. article.

4. That the special resolution which was passed on the 4th of September 1899 is confirmed on the 4th of October 1899, whereby it was resolved that the firm of Messrs Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., should continue to be the Agents of the Company and which resolution was to be embodied in the articles of association as clause IIIA be rescinded.

Should the 2nd 3rd and 4th Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions to a second extraordinary general meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Agents.

DATED 6TH OCTOBER, 1906.
No. 2 DALAL STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of 12 per cent per annum is declared for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1906, and is payable on and after the 25th day of October. 1906, at the Registered Office the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th day of October, 1906, on presentation of Share-Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th October, 1906 both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary & Manager
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY 10th OCTOBER, 1906.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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for
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BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
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THE BEST
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MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk, and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

TIMEKEEPER WANTED. Hours 8 to 6. Only experienced Timekeeper need apply to No. 9490., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

HERE DO YOU GET the best supply of Photo-materials? at BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co's. Esuf Buildings opposite Goculdas T. Hospital, Bombay.

TO BE LET, SHOP.—A well lighted, airy and commodious—in Hornby Road, opposite the J. N. Petit Institute. Apply to No. 903 O. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET At Mahableshwar a nicely FURNISHED BANGALOW, "VALLEY VIEW," for the cold season. Apply D. SOUZA, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

WANTED—Second Class MARINE ENGINEER to act as Second Engineer in a Coasting Steamer. Apply No. 8788. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

PRESS.—DISTRIBUTORS WANTED. Apply to the FOREMAN, "The Bombay Gazette" Press.

CLEARENCE SALE—Now on for TEN DAYS ONLY. Great Reduction in Prices.—CALLIAN MOTEE and Co., Opposite G. T. Hospital.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

CEARA RUBBER, Rs. 3 per lb. Fresh Seed should be sown at once—does not keep.—GEO. HODSON P. R. H. S., Bangalore.

ARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

"ARABIAN NIGHTS." The Library Edition of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments" in Twelve Volumes. The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night Translated from the Arabic by Captain Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. &c., &c. Reprinted from the original Edition and Edited by LEONARD C. SMITHERS, and Illustrated by a Series of Seventy Original Illustrations reproduced from the Original Pictures in Oils specially painted by Albert Letchford. In first-rate condition, no reasonable offer will be refused. Apply to No. 892 O., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPE WRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898 Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught. Particulars and the Highest bona fide press and other opinions from GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

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HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8018, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 38 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 16. English Subscription £1-4-6 per year including Postage.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Shipping. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, above Messrs. Bull and Co., the valuable teakwood and blackwood diningroom, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, windproof, lamps, etc., property of HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Esq., Manager, the Reuter's Telegram Company.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Sitaram Building and School of Art, near the Crawford Markets, and next to Jaffer Sulaman Dispensary, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Dewji Canji, Roberts, and others, such as dining table and chairs, side-board dumbwaiter, drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, cabinets, marble-top tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double almyrahs, marble-top dressing and washband tables, revolving top office table, large Persian carpet, 400 days winding gold gilt time-piece in glass dome, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, Singapore cane furniture, mahogany miniature billiard table with balls and cues, large size blue flame standard wickless stove, typewriter, English ice-box, sewing machine, handsome flower vases, large sunlight lamp from Army and Navy, figures, artistic old china figure, lady's writing table, medicine chest, gas stove, oil paintings, bead cheeks, marble clock, old chinaware, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, garden plants &c., the property of Captain W. W. Perry.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 346 Bundles Damaged Basic Steel Sheets.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction in the F. Shed, Victoria Dock, on account of the underwriters ex s. s, "Naidenfels"—

930—346 bundles damaged Basic steel sheets.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HUZERIA STREET.

Suit No 243 of 1904.

Khadiza Begum
vs.
Khatiz and others.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the above suit, dated the 26th day of January, 1905, and by order of Messrs. Chandulal Dayabhoy and Sorabji Bomanji Vakil, the Receivers, appointed in the above suit Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the day, and hour, hereinafter mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, 1906 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Lot No. 4.
(At Huzria Street.)

All that piece or parcel of Government Land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, fronting on the eastern side of the Huzeria Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward E No. 221, Street No. 207, containing by admeasurement 153 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the Huzria Street, aforesaid on or towards the south by the property formerly of Cazee Mahomed Esmail Chimai, now of Memon Hajee Esmail, together with the gully for the passage of dirty water between this plot and the property of the said Memon Hajee Esmail which belongs entirely to and forms part of this plot and on or towards the north by the Lot No. 3 together with the gully for the passage of dirty water lying between this plot and the Lot No. 3 which belongs entirely to and forms part of this plot and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Receivers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply, to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dayabhoy & Co. Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ALLADIN LODGE" AT MATHERN.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1906, at 5 p.m., (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Executrix and Trustees of the late Mr. Rahimboy Alladinboy, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances situated at Matheran, in the District of Kolaba containing by admeasurement one acre and 28 ganthas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 79 in a certain map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and known as "Alladin Lodge" and all the household furniture and effects comprised and contained therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, attorney for the Vendors at his Office, No 13. Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood made to order household furniture by Robert, Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Read and Barton dinner and dessert sets cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, oval dining table, arms and without arm marble top sideboards, dumbwaiters, chairs, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, fancy cabinets, new design corner cabinets, glass door almyrahs, one handsome sweet-toned semi-grand piano by Kaps, glass door book cases, revolving top office table, lady's Devenporte, marble top dressing and washband tables, one iron fire proof English safe with stand, newly design single and double wooden bedsteads, telescopic hall lamp, table and hanging lamps, copper utensils, baba garry and tricycle, a collection of choice and rareplants in tubs and pots, etc. etc., the property of Lt. L. S. Fenton.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 10th OCTOBER, 1906.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,
No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and others that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

LOST

ONE PUCCA RECEIPT of a SHARE-CERTIFICATE of the Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld., belonging to one Jinver Gungasha has been LOST or MISPLACED. The Public are hereby warned not to in any way deal with the said Receipt or the Share-Certificate of which it is a receipt and if they do so, they will do so at their own risk and peril.

JINVER GUNGASHA.

BOMBAY 9TH OCTOBER, 1906.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER to manage a Fleet of Steamers. None but persons holding First Class Marine Engineer's Certificate, with Specially good and long standing experience, need apply. Good salary for competent men.

Apply stating age with testimonials to No. 929 O., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

IBBONS & Co., Art Furniture and Cabinet makers.

Household and Office Furniture of every description supplied from Stock or made to order at the shortest notice. All work under the immediate supervision of European Artists. Houses and Offices completely and satisfactorily furnished.

GIBBONS & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams, "Gibmart Bombay."
Telephone No. 411 and 412.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS

Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER

For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, LUCKNOW

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk. Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY

WE ARE
TAXIDERMISTS
AND
THE FIRM

TO make to order. To supply from Stock. To Repair or renovate your Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Gladstone, Etc., Bags, Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes, Holdalls, Harness, Saddlery, or any variety of Leather Goods, Reliable Guaranteed Articles. Prices the Cheapest in Bombay.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.
JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, &
MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kilbia, 3149 tons, Captain F Walker will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain T Dexter, will sail to-day for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 705 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warcenga, 1609 tons, Captain F Chappell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 7 cases opium and 1 cabin and 208 deck passengers.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

In continuation of previous Notices it is hereby notified that the channel leading north and south, between the Carnac basin and Carnac bunder is closed to the passage of all vessels and boats.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Warcenga	Chappell	Bunch, Sept 26
	Olympia	Osborne	Glasgow, Sept 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Secunder	Main	Mauritius,
	Azamfola	Wellmanti	Calcutta
	Nubbia	Wilsher	Zanzibar, &c
	Dolobaria	Le Grand	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Mohammadi, Dexter, for Jeddah.
" Kalibia, Walker, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Devanha, for China, &c
" Olympia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Warcenga, for Persian Gulf.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 7th instant.

The Ist Line steamer Ilan Lindsay, arrived at London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, arrived at London on the evening of the 7th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Kobe for Bombay via Calcutta on the morning of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—7 cases bales mats, 6 cases curtains L B Bhoolwalia ; 12 bales gunnybags, Lowther and Co 2 cwt fishmaws, H A Mahomed ; 60 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co ; 2 cases Cotton Durries K Bhugwandas and Co ; 30 cases Mica, The Ajmere Import and Export and Co ; 8 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co ; 19 bales hides and skins B Esmail 103 bales hides and skins ; H N and H Essa : 51 bales hides and skins H M A and A H Mahomed ; 80 bales hides and skins Ewart Datham and Co ; 3 bales skins J Janmahomed ; 135 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 41 bales hides and skins, R Moloobhai ; 30 cwts deer horns, J Rahimtoola and Co ; 21 bales hides and skins R M Kooka, 5 bales carpets, S Megji,

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—10 bales hemp Kiddle Revee and Co ; 500 cwts mattheysed Saner and Krause ; 1 500 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,301 cwt cottonseed F F Campbell and Co,

FOR AMSTERDAM,

Tokio s—5 bales cotton, Saner and Krause.

FOR HAMBURG,

Langdale s—280 bales cotton. Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co ; 1010 cwts. myrabollams C Mahomed ; 350 cwts myrabollams G Madhavjee ; 2000 cwts bonemeal E. C. Nanjee.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1000 linseed ; 1000 cwts castorseed A Blascheck and Co ; 245 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 10.

234—Detail of Parades for the week :—

To-day Wednesday the 10th Instant—"D" Company will parade at the back of Telegraph Quarters at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.

Subject—Fire discipline and signals.

If "A," "C" and "E" Companies will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-15 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, plain clothes.

Subject—Rifle exercise and signals.

Friday the 12th Instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject—Firing exercise.

Saturday the 13th Instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform Forage Caps.

Subject—Skirmishing and signals.

235—Loss of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 10.

Parade for Wednesday the 18th instant.

"DRILLS."

There will be Rifle Exercise and Marching Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Parade for Saturday the 13th instant.

There will be Battery Drill and 1st Aiming Rifle Practice on the 9 P L M V 64 at Middle Ground Fort for No 1 and 2 Co.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p.m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp.

Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

"INSTRUCTION."

There will be Instructions for Gun Layers and D R Fspecialists at the Old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 p.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

Parade for Friday the 12th instant.

"DRILL".

No 1 Co Section Battery Drill at Mid the Ground Fork.

Parade at Apollo Bunder 6-30 a.m. returning by 8 30 a.m.

Dress—Drill clothes.

"STRENGTH".

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

2nd Corpl J Royal B E Co.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AUBREY—October 2, at 3 Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of E. W. Aubrey, of a son.

BRUCE—September 30, at Hattigor, the wife of W. B. Bruce, of a son.

MACKENZIE—October 2, at Narainganj, the wife of S. N. Mackenzie, I. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRANE—MURRAY—October 1, at Mozafferpore, by the Revd. Russell Payne, Henry Wyatt Crane, of Tatervala Dhumparun, to Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Francis Murray, of Kurnowl, Tirhoot.

ETHERIDGE—MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—September 26, at St. Paul's Church, Lendaur, by the Rev. Leonard Klugh, Winifred Rose Cordon, daughter of Major H. J. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, late Norfolk Regiment, to Lieutenant Frank Etheridge, 7th D. C. O. Rajputs, son of the late Bradwell Etheridge, Esq., of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

GOLDSWORTHY—September 12, the General Hospital, Shanghai, Herbert Lean Goldsworthy, of the Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council, aged 29.

GILLIES—September 30, at Hanau, the result of an accident at Polo Lieut. A. M. Gillies, 59th Scinde Rifles.

NIELL—October 1, at her residence, at Monghyr, Mrs. Henrietta Amelia Niell, aged 78 years.

PICARD-DESTELAN—September 12, at the General Hospital, Jean Picard-Destelan, of the Russo-Chinese Bank, aged 22 years.

WAKE—September 11, at the General Hospital, John Pender Wake, late of Chefoo, aged 45 years.

"GONOSAN"
A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL".
The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.
LITERATURE FREE.
Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS :
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 42m. ; High water, 3-39m., 3-19a. ; Low water, 9-54m., 9-32a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p m. (B. T.).

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Public meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute re deaths of Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and Mr. A. M. Bose, 5-30 p. m., (B. T.).

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

NATIVE PRINCES IN BOMBAY.—The Rajah of Baria, the Rajah of Chotta Oodepur and the Prince of Rajkot, with their followers, have arrived in Bombay, and are putting up at the Great Western Hotel.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Stewards of the P. and O. R. M. S. "Arabia" will give a concert, tonight, commencing at 8-30 p. m. Admission Free. Collection in aid of Institute funds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplementary Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. "Secunder" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10-30 a. m. tomorrow, the 11th instant. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Armond Behie" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. V. R. Kembal presiding. The Board considered a letter from the Engineer, submitting a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 12,000 for the construction of Police quarters at Duncan Road. The estimates were approved and it was resolved to forward them to Government for sanction.

THE KOLHAPUR GOLD MEDAL.—Messrs. G. B. Naik & Co., Watch Makers, Hornby Road, Bombay, who are already Watch Makers by appointment to most of the leading Native Princes of India, have recently had the unique honour of being presented with a gold medal, bearing the Coat-of-Arms of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G. C. S. I., for their competency in Horology. It may be mentioned that the medal was conferred on them especially for the masterly way in which they executed the entire repairs to the old Palace Nagarkhana Clock which were given up as done for by several other Watch Makers of India.

ACKWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks, the following donations received since 15th May 1906 :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., on behalf of the National Indian Association, Rs 15; H. Ebrahim H. Mahomed, Esq., Rs. 149-5-6 ; Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, (for the construction of the Crematorium), Rs. 100; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rs. 50, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Rs. 50 ; Messrs. Gordhundas and Mulraj Khatao, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Rs. 25; Mr. Dwarkadass Dharamsey, Rs. 25; Rao Bahadur Narayan T. Vaidya, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Jugmohandas Manguldas Nathubhoy, Rs. 15; Mr. Bhawandas Madhavdas, Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Phillimore and Co., Rs. 10 ; Mr. Harjiwandass Jagjiwandas, (Rs. 5 ; B. J. D., Rs. 2 ; Mr. Mudgavakar, Rs. 2 ; A Hindu, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonji, through Mr. Mukundrao Babaji, Rs. 50 ; A Sympathiser, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Parshotum Mangaldas Nathubhoy, in memory of his late wife, Rs. 100; from exile of Dera Ghazikhan, Rs. 32; Mr. K. K. Soonawalla, Rs. 5 ; Messrs. N. Powell and Co., Rs. 25; Mr. S. N. Pandit, Rs. 50 ; Mr. N. Maughan, on behalf of Mr. C. C. James, Rs. 84 : Total Rs. 863-9-6.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

THE Police report, concerning the demise of Benjamin Vaz, the Goanese, whose death was reported to have occurred in a "coor" at Cheera Bazaar, runs as under:—

"At about 2 a. m., on Monday, three Goanese, named Peter Frances Fernandez, Benjamin Rebeuro and Benjamin Sequira came to the Dhobi Talao Police Station and reported that a man named Benjamin Vaz had come into their "coor" or boarding club, at Cheera Bazaar, while under the influence of liquor. It was the day of the Feast of St. Anthony, and the members of the 'coor,' fourteen in all, were keeping it up with singing and dancing. Benjamin Vaz also joined them. He had some liquor. He then became rowdy and demanded money of all the members of the 'coor.' They refused to give him anything, whereupon an altercation ensued, in which Benjamin Vaz fell down, and ten of the members got on him, and kept him down, and tied him by his hands and feet. When a policeman went to the scene of the struggle, in consequence of the information given, he found Benjamin Vaz lying on the ground on his face, with seven Goanese sitting on him keeping him on the ground. The men were asked to get off him and Benjamin was then turned over when it was found he was dead. Enquiries showed that Benjamin was assaulted by ten Goanese. Four of them assaulted him with iron pestle. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination of the deceased, found that four ribs on the right and three on the left were fractured and death was due to the fracture of the ribs."

The ten men were charged yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagone Police Court, under section 304 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code. A remand was obtained in order to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the case.

THE Resident-General, Malaya, arrived in Colombo on Saturday and proceeds to Negapatam to consult the authorities *re* the new scheme of labour recruiting.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

A Distinguished Gathering.

THE late Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabji, of the Bombay High Court, who died in England, a few weeks ago, now sleeps his last in his native land, his last resting-place being the Soolemani Borah Cemetery at Karulwadi, Charni Road, Bombay. The remains of the well-known Mahomedan Judge were brought to Bombay from England by the s. s. "City of Edinburgh" on Saturday last. The body, which was enclosed in a simple teak-wood coffin, was allowed to remain in the Badai-Baugh, Khetwadi, until yesterday morning. The coffin was not opened until the body was removed to the cemetery. According to the Mahomedan custom the shell was placed in a bier covered with rich silk cloth and a net-work of flowers. His Holiness Haji Jayali Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim and Moolla Mahomed Hoosain Shamshoodin Saheb were at the head of all necessary ceremonial functions. During Sunday and Monday last many distinguished persons visited the Baugh, and paid their homage to the deceased. It was arranged that the funeral was to take place yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Hence Khetwadi was astir with many carriages and pedestrians. An hour before the appointed time, a stream of well-known gentlemen—Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans—poured into the Baugh. Seats were arranged for them in the compound. The bier was placed on the verandah on the ground-floor facing the compound entrance. The female relatives of the deceased were accommodated in a room abutting on the verandah behind the bier. The sons and the sons-in-law of the deceased received the prominent citizens at the compound entrance.

Amongst the chief mourners were Messrs. Mohisin B. Tyabji, Hoosian B. Tyabji, Faiz B. Tyabji, Hatim B. Tyabji, (sons of the deceased); Amiroddin Tyabji (brother of the deceased); Fatehali Shaikh Ahmed (brother-in-law of the deceased); His Highness Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira ; Messrs. Badruddin Lookmanji, Ali A. Faizee, Rashid N. Fatehalli (sons-in-law of the deceased); Abbas S. Tyabji, N. Fatehalli, Ibrahim Ahmadi, Shaffie C. Tyabji and Hadi C. Tyabji (nephews of the deceased) Ali Akbbar Faizee, Mahomed Akhbar Hyderi, Haroon M. Abdul Lattif and A. Tyabji (cousins of the deceased) and Mr. H. B. Bakshi, Private Secretary to the deceased.

Punctually at the appointed time, the bier was removed from the Badai Baugh, when all those present, rose to their feet. The ladies of the house were conducted to the first floor of the building, whence they obtained, through the shutters of the windows, a last glimpse of the departed head of their family. It was an impressive spectacle to behold amongst the solemn surroundings the principals of the different communities respectfully bowed their heads to the bier, wherein slept the late distinguished Judge, unconscious of the unique honour done to him.

All those present then followed the bier. The great mass, walking slowly, formed a procession, which lent a great solemnity to the whole scene. Crowds lined the roads. The procession swelled enormously as it wended its way, as many joined it from different roads. A curious feature *en route* were the anxious and eager faces at the windows of the houses, showing that many were ignorant as to who the distinguished man was that had passed away from their midst. The funeral left Khetwadi Main Road for Charni Road and Queen's Road to reach the cemetery at Karulwadi. On the bier there were five beautiful wreathes, one from the Mahomedan community of Secundarabad, another from the Mahomedan community of Hyderabad, the third from the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar of Bombay, the fourth from Mr. Kaikhushru Edalji Ghasvalla of Poona, and the fifth from Mr. Ali Akbar.

At the cemetery the High Priest of the Mahomedan community of Bombay said the last prayers over the remains of the deceased. The coffin was then opened and the body was interred. The latter operation was hidden from the sight of the onlookers. The procession then dispersed.

Amongst those who attended the funeral were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Fulton, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Nawab Zada Nasrullakhan, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar, Consul for Persia; Khan Bahadur Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court ; Khan Bahadur H. Hakim and Mr. Javeri, Judges of the Small Causes Court ; Khan Bahadur Darashah Ruttonji Chichgar, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldass K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. H. Dixit, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate ; Mr. Kersandass Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate; Khan Saheb Shaikh Ibrahim Haffiz, Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. R. D. Settna, Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Mr. Tribhovendass Mangaldass Nathubhoy, Dr. Modi, Mr. Vicaji Ardeshir Taraporewala, a number of residents of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and a large number of the members of the community to which the deceased belonged.

All the Anjumani Schools and the Anjuman-i-Islam, M. H. Makba Reading Room and Library, of which deceased was a patron and a life-member, were kept closed yesterday out of respect for the late Judge.

HOTEL-PROPRIETOR'S CLAIM.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar further heard the suit filed by Jehangir H. Modi, proprietor, in partnership with E. W. Pyrke of Pyrke's Apollo Hotel ; and his father Hormasji Modi, formerly the proprietor of the Apollo Hotel, Bombay, against Mr. Arthur N. Templeton, for 13 months' rent of a flat in the Apollo Chambers, for goods supplied, and for Rs. 200 lent, in all Rs. 1,473. The Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. P. J. Padshah with Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., appeared for the defendant. At the previous hearing some evidence was recorded, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes applied for an adjournment to enable the plaintiffs to consider certain terms offered to them. This was granted.

The Hon. Mr. Lowndes handed in yesterday a document signed by council for the parties, and containing the terms of the consent-decree. His Lordship passed a decree in these terms : they were not read out in Court.

THE *Daily Express* correspondent, at St. Petersburg, writing on Sept. 22 states that the terrorists have sentenced the Tsar to death, and have sent their most desperate agents to Finland to execute their purpose. It is stated that the terrorists are determined to destroy the whole Romanoff dynasty. According to another authority many arrests have been made at St. Petersburg in connection with a deep laid plot at Peterhof. The only detail published regarding the plot is the seizure of a motor-car and its armed occupants.

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REGISTRATION NO NOTICE IN LAW.

IN the High Court, their Lordships Justice Ashton and Justice Heaton heard the other day a second appeal in which the appellant, Narsinha Hegde *bin* Timappa Hegde sued to recover possession of certain land with mesne profits and costs from the respondents, Dyvappa Parmaya and three others. Mr. S. S. Halkar, High Court Vakil, appeared for the appellant; the respondents being represented by Mr. K. H. Kelkar. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, who awarded the claim. In appeal No. 301 of 1903, of the District file, the First Class Subordinate Judge at Karwar, reversed the decree of the Court of the first instance and dismissed the suit with costs throughout. An appeal filed in the High Court against the decision of the Lower Court was dismissed by Mr. Justice Russel and Mr. Justice Batty, on the 28th of July 1905, but on review, was admitted by their Lordships and notice was ordered to issue on the 23rd January 1906.

The property in this suit, was mortgaged with possession to respondent No. 3 by the guardian mother of the minor Annappa Hegde, its original owner, by deed, dated 1st February 1889. It was conveyed along with other properties by respondent No. 3 to respondent No. 1 and respondent No. 2's father by sale deed, dated 19th November 1889, in which respondent No. 3 agrees that when the mortgage money becomes payable and in case it was tendered, he would pay the original mortgagor the price of the property in suit and see that the vendees did not loose the property. The appellant in March 1893, purchased the property in suit subject to the mortgage right of respondent No. 3 at an auction sale in execution of a money decree against Annappa Hegde and in June 1899, he paid respondent No. 3 the mortgage debt and redeemed the property in suit. The question is whether this Act, would, in any way, affect the right of the first two respondents, the sub-aliences. As required by the provisions of Section 60 of the Transfer of Property Act, a mortgagor may redeem only after the mortgage debt becomes payable, and a sub-mortgagee standing in the shoes of one original mortgagee is, it is contended, entitled to the benefit of this provision and is not debarred by the surrender of the property made by the original mortgagee on receiving the mortgage debt. In case of a lease, its surrender by the lessee does not prejudice the *under-lease* of the property leased previously granted in terms and conditions substantially the same (except as regards the amount of rent) as those of the original lease (Section 115 of the Transfer of Property Act). The same principle must apply, the Lower Court said in the case of sub-mortgagees. In this case, however, there is something more than a sub-mortgage, for there is an out-and-out sale of the property for good and the sub alience entered into possession and enjoyment of the property as if he were complete owner. From the sale deed it is clear that there was an intention on the part of the vendees to hold the property in fraud of the title of the original mortgagors. This view is confirmed from the fact that respondents Nos. 1 and 2 in their written statements, claim title by adverse possession of over 12 years. The appellant would, therefore, as held in the case of *Venkatrau* versus *Mahableshwar* (26 Bombay 241) be entitled to redeem before the date fixed for paying the mortgage money. The appellant has already redeemed the property by paying the mortgage money to the original mortgagee, the respondent No. 3. He has, therefore, a right to claim possession of the property from the sub-mortgagees.

Respondent No. 1 affirms that he cultivated the land in suit as if he was owner, but he admits there was nothing in his actions which the original mortgagor knew as indicating his intention to act as owner. It has been held in *Tarabai* versus *Venkatrau* (27 Bombay 43) that when defendants take possession under an agreement with the mortgagee, then their possession against the original mortgagor unless he had notice or knowledge that defendant's possession was in displacement of his rights. In the present case no such notice or knowledge is averred in the first two respondents' written statement and 1st respondent's deposition negatives the existence of such notice or knowledge. The 2nd respondent lays no claim to proprietory title by adverse possession.

The appellant himself could be expected to have constructive or actual notice of the adverse nature of the possession of respondents Nos. 1 and 2 only at the time when he purchased the property in 1893 by enquiring into the previous history of it in the Registar's Office and hunting up the sale transaction of 1889, by which respondents Nos. 1 and 2 got the conveyance. So the adverse possession could commence against the appellant only since 1893. The suit is not therefore time-barred. The appellant is entitled to mesne profits and respondents Nos. 1 and 2, the Lower Court decreed, should give up possession of the property in suit to the appellant and pay him the cost of the suit bearing their own. Against the decision, an appeal was presented, as stated above to the District Court. That court in reversing the the decree of the Lower Court observed that whether the sub-Judge was right in limiting the period of redemption to 22 years or not is not a necessary point at present to decide. Even granting that the sub-Judge is right in his interpretation of the words used in exhibit 23, the period of 22 years mentioned in that exhibit ends on the 1st day of February 1909, and *not before*. The present suit is one for ejectment and possession under the *Furkhat*, dated 10th June 1899, passed by the original mortgagee Ganapayya *bin* Ganapayya to the plaintiff, the latter alleging that the purchase is the equity of redemption at a court sale held in execution of the decree passed in suit against Anappa, the father of the minor Ganapati, in favour of one Mahabla Bhatta Jaghmane. But it is necessary to say here that on 11th November 1889, several years before the date of the court sale, relied upon by the appellant, the original mortgagee Ganapayya sold half of the land, Survey No. 83, out and out, and assigned his interest in the other half the land as mortgagee to one Swappa *bin* Parmayya and another by a registered sale deed. This fact is not denied.

The present dispute between the appellant and respondents relates to the latter half in which Ganapayya assigned his interest as mortgagee. The auction sale under which the appellant purchased the equity of redemption took place after the date of exhibit 25. On the 10th January 1899, the appellant paid Rs. 1,450 to the mortgagee Ganapayya and obtained from him the *Farkhat*. On the 18th July 1900, Ganapayya, one of the purchasers, mortgaged his half right in the land to Sitaram, respondent No. 2.

On the 11th June 1903, the same Ganapayya, sold the same half to the said Sitaram by a sale deed. The result of this is that Sitaram possesses half and respondent No. 1 the other half of the land as purchasers. In other words, both of them jointly possess half of the land as owners in the right of Ganapayya and the other half in their capacity as joint mortgagees claiming both these titles from the same man. This represents the whole history of this case. The appellant's present contention is that he paid Rs. 1,450 to Ganapayya under the *Farkhat* and that he is therefore under no obligation to pay any proportionate part of the mortgage debt to respondents Nos. 1 and 2. He alleges that by reason of the payment to Ganapayya, he is entitled to out and out possession of half the land in suit. If the appellant was entitled to redeem the land, the right of releasing the property from the mortgage and giving a valid acquittance lay not with Ganapayya alone, but was jointly with him and respondents Nos. 1 and 2 so far as the land was concerned. In other words, he was bound to pay an amount proportionate to the part of the land to the respondent No. 1 and the predecessor of respondent No. 2 and not to Ganapayya alone, the two person having given up their contention of adverse possession of the land. The sub-Judge has imported into the case a theory of "fraud" which was not even alleged by the appellant as he ought to have done if he wished to gain any advantage on the ground of fraud. Where fraud is the ground of action, it must not only be alleged, but proved as held in several reported cases (I. L. R. 18, Bombay 144, *Wallinford* versus *Mutual Society*.)

It will be seen from exhibit 23, that the time fixed for redemption was to arrive long after, at least 1909. Consequently the appellant could not legally and properly ask respondents Nos. 1 and 2 to release the land from the mortgage, as he has no right to compel them to receive the mortgage money before the time fixed in the original mortgage document. The payment made by the appellant, though binding on Ganapayya, cannot hold good as against the respondents Nos. 1 and 2. The District Judge, therefore, reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed with costs the suit presented by the appellant.

In second appeal before their Lordships the main argument was that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the registration of the sale deed and the physical possession of the land by respondents Nos. 1 and 2 was sufficient notice to the plaintiff. As against this, the appellant's Vakil, Mr. Halkar, citedthe case reported in I. L. R. 29, Bombay page 49, which states that registration of a sub-mortgage is no notice to the mortgage and in I. L. R. 27, Bombay 69, which shows that possession by itself is no notice unless the person to be affected by the notice had knowledge of the possession. He further relied upon a similar case, in which it was held that registration and possession under the circumstances was not notice. The Vakil, for the respondents contended that the *Farkhat* deed expressly mentioned the fact of sale and that was actual notice to the appellant.

Their Lordships varied the decree of the Lower Court and held he is entitled to the possession of the land with mesne profits.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—If the traditional policy of our Muhammadan fellow-subjects has been not to embarrass Government, Lord Minto must have felt on Monday last that for once they departed from that policy. The specific proposals formulated by the deputation headed by H. H. the Aga Khan involved certain delicate and debatable questions on which any Viceroy would have preferred to keep his thoughts to himself. Fortunately in Lord Minto we have a statesman who is versed in the very difficult art of returning sympathetic replies to representations without saying anything particularly definite. The Muhammadans are pleased and the Hindus are not displeased. The Viceroy could claim a hereditary interest in the well-being of the Muhammadans, for his ancestor had in 1811, advocated improvements in the Calcutta Madrassa and the establishment of Muhammadan Colleges throughout India. We do not believe that the local Governments would have forgotten Muhammadan interests if no deputation had wafted on Lord Minto, and the Muhammadans must have known it. The reason of the deputation was to be sought for in certain "recent events." The Viceroy understood the allusion : disclaiming any intention of entering into a discussion of Eastern Bengal affairs, His Excellency expressed the hope that the future of the province was assured, and he promised the Muhammadans of that disturbed tract that they could rely as firmly as ever on British justice and fair play.

The *Gujerati* writes :—As we said last week, we are really glad that a Mahomedan Deputation was allowed by the Viceroy to wait upon him and lay before him a memorial signed by a certain number of Mahomedans. It will be seen from the prayers contained in the memorial that, though the signatories to it seem to be unconscious of the great pioneer's work that the Congress has successfully accomplished during the last twenty years, or are afraid of joining it for fear of losing the favour of Government and their officers, they are as ready as the Congress to press their claims upon the attention of the higher authorities for increased recognition in all departments of the State, by taking advantage of the fruits of the Congress movement and the labours of Congressmen. Anglo-Indian papers and even the Government are now specially in a mood to pat the Mahomedans on the back and the latter are also in a mood to allow themselves to be coaxed. But all those who are playing this pleasant and cheap game and at least the memorialists ought to bear in mind that it has taken years for Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan Congressmen to bring our rulers to a proper frame of mind in some matters and that the Anglo-Indian papers that are now loudest in their praises of the representative character of the Deputation and the contests of their memorial have been loudest in their opposition to that very Congress movement the progress of which has made the Deputation and their memorial a moral and political possibility. The memorial is, on the whole, a temperate presentation of the views of a large portion of the Mahomedan community in India. But it is scarcely a statesmanlike document and in one or two places it is conceived in any thing but good taste and is even unfair, if not offensive, to the other communities.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—We think we are correct in saying that what has been euphemistically christened as the "all India Mahomedan Deputation" is no more Mahomedan than it is "All India Hindu" Deputation. We believe it to be a fact that the most enlightened, level-headed and far-sighted of that great community entertain altogether different views on that scratch assemblage of the self-appointed men, mostly of Northern India, who were cozened and coaxed into forming a deputation to wait on H. M's Representative in this country, and supplicate for favours which, to say the least, were absolutely inconsistent with the declared policy of British Parliament in reference to the government of India, and still more inconsistent with the spirit of the Queen's proclamation which Hindus and Mahomedans alike, of every shade of political opinion, not forgetting the Ultra-Loyalists, most of whom were in such ample evidence at Simla, persistently invoke in aid of their greater enfranchisement every way. That view, if we correctly interpret it, seems to be that the Deputation was either uncalled for, or if called for, ought to have been entirely of a different composition from the one which presented itself to Lord Minto on Monday last.

The *Rast Goftar* has it:—The Mahomedan deputation that waited on his Excellency the Viceroy, claimed to represent the Islam population of all India. The importance of the mission, in lieu of its unreasonable demands, and paradoxically because of them, rendered it imperative that the men selected to play the arduous role represented the educated portion of the Islam community. There was a galore display of scions of nobles and nabobs, of jagirdars, talukdars and merchants. Indeed, the list could not have been rendered more imposing as representative of riches and wealth. It was pitiable in the names of hereditary owners of an avalanche of fortune and acres of land; but was deficient in its possession of more men of erudition and learning. We think the movement with which its organizers identified themselves and pushed forward in the name of their co-religionists, was so supremely important that they should have first secured the opinion of its educated portion before making a movement in the name of the whole community. We admire their anxiety to bring their grievances on the notice of the Government, we wish they had so far overcome their sentiment as to feel the pulse of their community, we mean of its educated portion, before approaching the Government in the matter.

The *Parsi* observes :—To represent sixty millions of people satisfactorily without having resort to the polling booth is an achievement, but there seems to be a general opinion that it was done by the Mahomedan deputation which waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday. The "two and seventy jarring sects" forgot their differences in the face of a common cause, and there has been a remarkable absence of passionate assurances that the deputation was not representative. In His Highness the Aga Khan the Musalman community are extremely fortunate in possessing a leader who cannot possibly labour under the suspicion of having an

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1906.

CORPORATION AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MR. D. E. WACHA, in his desire to annihilate the City Improvement Trust, has formulated a terrible indictment against that body and has printed and circulated among members of the Corporation, and others, a closely printed document which would fill about a page and a-half of the present issue. In this Mr. Wacha was wise, for not even the most patient of his municipal colleagues, though accustomed to long speeches, could have been reasonably expected to sit still and listen to him speak for a couple of hours. His indictment is well put together and we do not doubt that much he says can easily be substantiated. But if all his statements resembled his reference to this journal and its observations on the Trust—Mr. Wacha's case would assuredly fall to the ground. In his memorandum Mr. Wacha is pleased to invite the special attention of Councillors to an article in the *Bombay Gazette*, "because the article emanated from its late Editor, Mr. Grattan Geary, whose memory the citizens of Bombay still cherish with respect and regard. For years Mr. Geary was an active and prominent member of the Corporation and took, as is well-known, the keenest interest in its concerns. There was not another publicist of his long experience of municipal affairs in Bombay. Hence his observations, which are contained in his article of 14th November 1901 in the *Bombay Gazette*, deserve the utmost attention." The article referred to urged the Corporation to "persevere in its action to represent and memorialise and to continue to do so again and again until it brings home to Government the conviction of the necessity of remedying the error of its predecessors and abolishing to the limbo of useless and potentially mischievous things a Board which ought never to have had any existence. No matter how the legislation was undertaken, it was a foolish piece of legislation and to secure its removal from the Statute Book is the desire of every intelligent man possessed of more than a fleeting interest in the welfare of Bombay." That remarkable article, as Mr. Wacha terms it, was a piece of very straight speaking and we do not suppose that he misquotes it in any way. We would merely point out that the date of the article—from the pen of Mr. Geary, "a journalist who wrote every word of the article with a full sense of his responsibility"—is 14 November 1901, whereas Mr. Geary died, leaving no literary MS. behind him, in September 1900.

We do not doubt that five years ago it appeared as if the Trust was incapable of improvement and that nothing short of its abolition would suffice. It may be that even after the proposed amendment of its Act it may prove to be still imperfect. But it must be borne in mind that the *personnel* of the Trust is not to-day what it was in 1901, and that since this journal so severely criticised it there have been five years in which the Trust has had opportunities of compensating for the shortcomings and the mistakes of its early days. As we remarked just a year ago the work of the Trust is regarded by the public with less acerbity than it was in the days of its youth and certainly it has done more to justify its existence of late years than it did before—enough to cause us to modify our opinion of five years ago—if our object were to defend the Trust from its critics. It is not, however, but rather to urge the Corporation to pursue its own course and discharge its own duties according to its light and to the best of its ability and to leave alone attempts foredoomed to failure, or add to the burden of Municipal responsibility. If we were convinced that the machinery of the Corporation is better qualified than that of the Trust to carry out the necessary improvements of the city and that by merging the Trust into the Municipality or placing it on a basis similar to the Joint Schools Committee, as was once suggested, efficiency combined with economy would be secured we would join in advocating such reform. But even accepting Mr. Wacha's assurance that he has "no special prejudice" against the Trust and no bias—which is possible, seeing that he has served it for eight years—we would point out to the Corporation that its time might be much more profitably employed than in beating the air over a motion that even if adopted by a majority will have no more effect on the proposed legislation than a tin-potful of water would have upon the tide. Whether we approve of it fully or only partially, whether we believe it to be as incapable as we did five years ago or not, matters little, of one thing we may be certain that Government will not consent to its dissolution; and another—that it will not transfer its functions to the Municipal Corporation.

The Improvement Trust, whether a necessary evil or not, is one which will be permitted to exist until its work is completed and no Committee which the Corporation may appoint will be able to put forward such a scheme to supplant the Trust as would be likely to recommend itself to Government. Whatever may be the defects of the Trust we do not think that it has anything to learn from the Corporation. And whether it ought ever to have been brought into existence we believe that it has effected more in the way of public improvement than the Corporation would have achieved in three times the period the Trust has been in being. In its efforts to provide for the housing of those driven out of their homes by plague the Corporation has not set much of an example to the Trust, whose officers have to evict people from houses wanted for public improvements. If they had we might have been inclined to advocate a trial, but the Corporation does not seem to be able to discriminate between improvement and spoliation, and the wigwams on the sea face testify to the utter incapacity of the Corporation to appreciate the wants and needs of the people and the significance of the term "improvement" or even if it is beginning to understand that sanitation is more than an expression. Whatever may be the value of parts of Mr. Wacha's criticism of the work of his colleagues and himself in the Improvement Trust we must protest against one or two of his observations as, to say the least, extravagant. One of these is the artfully expressed insinuation that the Trust was deliberately designed for the purpose of being converted into "a State Department by means of which the State might easily accomplish its own selfish objects under the guise of improving the city sanitarily;" and another: that the Trust seems more "a department created for the Government to benefit itself in divers ways at the expense of the local ratepayers rather than an organisation for removing the deplorable sanitary conditions of the city at a reasonable cost and with the highest efficiency." Mr. Wacha is sufficiently vigorous in his destructive criticism of the Trust. His constructive suggestions are very much at fault. His alternative for the present organisation is not such as is calculated to commend itself to the public which could support him in its advocacy, or to the Government in whose power it is to amend the constitution of the Trust, or, if it chooses, to abolish it to "the limbo of useless and potentially mischievous things"—a fate Mr. Wacha is so anxious should overtake it.

HONG-KONG. THOUGH Hong-Kong is always more or less in expectation of a devastating typhoon it is probable that its history gives no parallel to the awful visitation which came upon it two or three weeks ago. It was, let us hope, the climax to the long list of catastrophes at land and sea which have made the history of 1906 the most memorable in modern times. All the awe-inspiring "Hieroglyphics" in all the Old Moore's Almanacs ever published would never make such a sorry story as that of the past few months. Even London now has its scourge, in an alarming epidemic of scarlet-fever. How many thousands of people have been hurled to a sudden and fearful end by the upheaval of the forces of nature since Naples and San Francisco it is impossible to say. The only consolation that 1906 has had to offer is that it has found the world almost at peace so far as international relations are concerned. Yet a war of much magnitude, such as our South African affair five years ago, brings nothing so terrible as the catastrophe which has come upon Hong-Kong in the course of a couple of hours. The latest reports from this British outpost in the China Sea tell a melancholy tale of death and devastation. It is only when science fails that we thoroughly appreciate the services she is ever rendering to mankind in her silent watch-towers and laboratories. The Jesuit Fathers, in their Philippine observatory, have for the past quarter of a century been able to foretell, with almost arithmetical accuracy, the approach of the typhoons, the normal course of which passes across Hong-Kong. Their warnings have saved thousands of lives and millions of pounds' worth of property. As soon as the well-known signal is given from the shore, the swarms of Chinese junks—a floating township, with a large population of both sexes and all ages—are speedily set in motion in search of refuge up creeks and behind headlands, where experience has taught that shelter can be obtained against the coming storm. European vessels, which are prevented by their draught from seeking safety in flight, put themselves in the best condition they can to ride out the fury of the blast.

This time the typhoon gave no sign of its approach to the astronomer missionaries, and it was hurled like a bolt from the blue on the unsuspecting town. It should be explained that a typhoon is very similar in its nature to the storms which occasionally strike our English coasts: it differs from them chiefly in its highly concentrated form. Anyone who has watched from a bridge the eddies in a gently-flowing stream as it is cast off from the buttresses beneath, can picture to himself the two systems of aerial movement which together make up practically the whole mystery of meteorology. Those miniature whirlpools in which the water appears to move outwards from a centre correspond to the anti-cyclones that have given to the South-East of England its beautiful summer of this year of grace; those in which the motion is centripetal resemble the cyclonic systems which bring us gales and rain. The typhoon is even such an eddy in the air, small in area, intense in energy, swift in progress. It was an atmospheric whirlpool of this type that struck Hong Kong. Its duration was only a couple of hours, but in that short period it transformed a busy scene of maritime industry into a wild chaos of ruin. The calm waters of the roadstead were churned up into a pitilessly raging sea. Large steamers were cast up on the shore like corks; the native sampans were crunched together like so many egg-shells; roofs of warehouses and other buildings by the harbour edge were wrenched off by the whirling air and scattered broadcast in a thousand fragments. For two hours Hong-Kong was subjected to an ordeal such as no bombarded town had ever to undergo, and the typhoon gathered up its victims with a rapidity as fearful as the bloodiest of battles. An estimate that a thousand lives have been lost appears likely not to exceed the mark. Naturally, the vast bulk of the dead are Chinese, their frail wooden craft offering but little resistance to a visitation of this kind. The material loss, on the other hand, will fall for the most part on European shoulders.

A COMING CORNER OF THE EMPIRE. THE Empire, large as it is, often seems lacking in "desirable places" for the middle class emigrant, and the discovery of some new opening for those who wish to leave the old country is always eagerly welcomed, provided that life there contains some of the elements of pioneering. The latest discovery is that there is a far greater opening than was supposed, for men with a little capital, in Rhodesia. The British South Africa Company has taken the country thoroughly in hand from an industrial point of view and one of the most useful of its works has been the sending of an agricultural expert to investigate the value of the country as far as settlers are concerned. His report has recently appeared, and in it he paints a hopeful picture. By the completion of the Trunk Railway System of Southern Rhodesia, and the establishment of through communication between the Port of Beira on the Indian Ocean, the Cape ports and the Victoria Falls, South Africa and external markets have now been opened to local produce. From every point of view large areas of Southern Rhodesia are now ripe for systematic land settlement by cultivating owners who are qualified to profit by the experience which has been gained, and who are prepared to begin by securing a home and subsistence for their families on their own lands, while laying foundations for future operations upon a larger scale.

Mr. Wise, on the completion of his report, was sent back to Rhodesia to prepare a central farm in one of the areas selected for settlement and according to the notice issued with the report "it will be the Company's aim to assist settlers to take up farms already prepared for their occupation by the support and facilities offered them, rather than by giving them raw land at prairie value. It is at present arranged that Mr. Wise will return to England at the end of the year, in order to select settlers and arrange for all necessary machinery and equipment, and it is hoped that it will be possible to provide for an increasing number of settlers each year as the settlements are developed." Many details remain to be furnished but certain definite lines will be followed and these provide temporary accommodation and opportunities for practical experience to be provided and a portion of land to be cultivated before the arrival of the settler. The occupation of the land is to be enforced and the payment for land, house and improvements is to be spread over a number of years with interest on unpaid balance. There will also be assistance in the provision of live stock and co-operation in the marketing of produce. Rhodesia is undoubtedly a stock country and there is every reason to believe that a serious attempt to bring modern knowledge to bear will have the affect of bringing the country up to the standard of the great producing areas of the world. That the British South Africa Company believes this is proved by the outlay it is ready to make and those who are looking for a good chance in agricultural life will do well to study the report which Mr. Wise has written.

THE Commander-in-chief is now convalescent.

The Calcutta Corporation has voted a sum of Rs. 10,000, towards the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition.

The Bengal Telephone Company is laying underground cables, in order to do away with overhead wires. About 2,000 men are, at present, engaged in this work.

Mr. George Hemsley, the well-known London Scenic artist, son of Mr. W. T. Hemsley, once of the ablest producers in England, has arrived in Calcutta to organise the new scenic studio started by Mr. Maurice Bandmann.

Some 200 Chinamen rioted using deadly weapons on Sunday last, over a dispute concerning Church funds in Blackburn Lane, Calcutta, when eleven or twelve men were seriously injured. The rioters will be placed on trial shortly.

Ten sets of the X-ray apparatus, which have been ordered from England, will be distributed throughout the military commands in India. One set will be sent to each Head-quarters station of the ten divisions.

MR. G. S. M. GRANT, inspector of conditional, purchases over a large scope of country ranging from Dandaloo to Brewarrina, New South Wales, has just returned from a three months' tour over the country from Nyngan to Brewarrina. He says that the East Macquarie side of Warren land district is in a deplorable condition. Most of the stock capable of travelling have been removed to pastures on the West Bogan, Queensland, and other places. On several large pastoral properties, there will be no shearing this season, as the sheep are all away. This state of affairs is attributable to the rabbit, which has swarmed over the country during the past twelve months. Millions have been slaughtered, chiefly by poisoning and driving into trapyards—yet millions still remain alive. Having eaten out the grass and herbage, they are now living on the bark of the trees and scrub. The season, from a climatic point of view, has been a very favourable one. On one pastoral property on the Lower Marra no less than £25,000 has been expended in rabbit-proof wire-netting alone during the past 18 months, to say nothing of what has been spent on the same property in keeping scores of poison carts going. Mr. Grant says that he never saw country, during the most protracted droughts, exhibit such impoverishment as some of that he has recently travelled over. "Then, coming from the east to the west side of the Macquarie at Willie, there is quite a different sice of the picture. Very few rabbits, and good pasturage, notwithstanding that the majority of the settlers' lands are doubly stocked with their own and other stock taken on agistment from the rabbit-scourged country."

THERE is a fresh difficulty in regard to the proposed extension of the tramway to Mutwal, says a Ceylon paper. The road has to be widened in some places, as already stated, and the consequent acquisition of property along the road will run into several lakhs of rupees. The Municipality is prepared to face part, or the whole, of this expenditure, and the delay hitherto was over the difficulty experienced by the Town Corporation in inducing the Government to bear a share of the expenditure. The new difficulty that threatens is a monster petition which, we are informed, is assured of at least 10,000 signatures, protesting against this extravagance on the part of the Municipality. The contention is that the expenditure is necessary, not for the convenience of the public or the benefit of the ratepayers, but in the interests of the Tramway Co. to enable them to extend their profitable business. The application of Municipal revenues for the purpose of helping a private company to earn money is condemned in the memorial, which prays for Government intervention to "wean the Municipality from its folly." The Government is reminded that the Secretary of State has laid it down that the Government, inasmuch as it nominates a majority of the members, is responsible for the decisions of the Municipal Council and must accept the obligations consequent upon that responsibility. The Government is, therefore, told that it must consider it both its right and its duty to check the Municipal Council when it goes wrong. In the present instance, the Council is stated to have gone perversely wrong and must accordingly be checked. The memorial, we are told, will be forwarded to the Governor in a week or two.

THE report, of Sir J. A. Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, to the Colonial Secretary, for 1904-5, has just been published, and as it deals with a year following one in which a severe hurricane occurred, it may create a false impression as to the position of the colony at the present time, which is one of returning prosperity. The period covered is from April 1st, 1904, to March 31st, 1905. The report shows that the imports into the island amounted to £1,672,200 and the exports £1,436,700, both being—with the exception of 1900-1, so far as imports are concerned—the lowest for the past decade, during which period the import average has been £1,742,100, and the export average £1,781 600 per annum. Heavy customs duties may account for the decline imports, but there seems no explanation of the falling off in exports. The quinquennial value of imports per head has declined from £2 19s. 3d. in 1890-5 to £2 3s. 2d. in 1900-5, and the quinquennial value of exports per head has fallen in the same period from £2 14s. 9d. to £2 4s. 5d. Of the imports we supply 21 per cent., and the United States 58 per cent., and much the same proportions prevail as regards the exports. Decreased exports in bananas, log wood, cocoanuts, ginger, and oranges are noticeable, which between them represent a fall of £164,400; bananas during the last three years have dropped from £1,134,800 to £514,200. The only notable increases have been in pimento and logwood extract, which have gone up to £64,200. The value of the total shipments of pimento amounted to £137,000, the highest of the decade, and comparing with a decennial average of only £97,700. Tobacco cultivation has made great progress in recent years, and the amount exported in 1904-5 was £22,400, which is £6,500 more than the average of the decade. Other leading products of the island last year, however, compare but ill with the decennial average, as witness the following examples:—Sugar, £116,400, against £164,200; rum £92,600, against £133,300; coffee, £85,200, against £187,500. A reversal of the proportions taken by Canada and the United States during the last three years is shown. In 1902-3, the latter took 150 times as much as the former. Now Canada takes thirty-four times as much as the States.

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS.

THE FINEST PLAYERS OF MY TIME.

BY

HOWARD SPENCER.

(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

My football career has been a long and eventful one, and during that career I have naturally been brought into contact with many great and notable exponents of the art and science of Association football. It will be a genuine pleasure to me to glance for a few moments at the various men who have won the highest honours of the game during my time. Some of the greatest players football has known have flourished and passed from view during the years that have elapsed since, as a youth, I first wore the jersey of Aston Villa—a jersey by the way which any footballer, however famous, may be rightly proud to wear.

CRABTREE.

One of the grandest footballers I recall was James Crabtree. I suppose it will be freely conceded that if I only spoke of Aston Villa men I should be free to call at least a dozen of my colleagues among the finest players of my time. But in the whole realm of football where will you find a greater name than that of James Crabtree? He could play anywhere; and he could play anywhere well. He played in international matches in nearly every position in defence, and for his various clubs I believe he did play in every position; at any rate there were very few that he did not essay to fill at the request and of one executive or another. He was an ideal back, a consummately skilful and resourcely half-back, and a really clever forward; indeed, he made his debut as a forward. And he has kept goal for Aston Villa, and possibly for other clubs.

There is a striking clearness of purpose about James Crabtree at the time that he was a full-back for Burnley. He seemed to divine what the opposing forwards would be doing, and his kicking, from any position, was as daring as it was safe. Later he developed into one of the greatest halves that ever played, for in addition to being a resourceful tackler he could feed his forwards inimitably and was a deadly shot at goal. He knew as well as any man how to keep an attack going. Some of his performances in International games will never be forgotten. How gallantly he kept the Scottish forwards, with a gale of wind helping them, at bay in that eventful International at Birmingham! England would scarcely have won that day but for his intrepid defence. But Crabtree was always at his best in a great match.

SOME GREAT HAVELS.

Ernest Needham was another man who loved a great occasion. Drop him into an international eleven, and he was in his element. What a daring tackler he was! He was not renowned for the way in which he kept his position, but he was so original and resourceful that he was usually able to recover in time to prevent any serious damage being done. There has scarcely been an abler tackler, and when England had Needham, Crabtree, and Frank Forman at half, the opposing forwards knew not the meaning of the word rest. And Ernest was great on attack, too. He was never wanting when his side were on the aggressive. There has scarcely been a better show of halfback work of an all-round character than he gave in the International at Glasgow in 1898, when he played behind Fred Wheldon and Fred Spikesley. If he had not been a great half he would have been a great forward.

Frank Forman was a magnificent centre half. He had a pair of legs which were constantly getting into the way, and although he never seemed to be exerting himself unduly he covered a tremendous area. He was a perfect tackler, although his style was different to that of Needham. He had consummate judgment, and could wait on men, so to speak. They seemed to deliver themselves into his hands. His captaincy had a great effect upon the fortunes of Notts Forest, and long after he had announced his retirement he was continually being badgered to turn out and give the Reds a much-needed left.

ALWAYS GETTING THE BALL.

Undoubtedly the finest centre-half of my time was James Cowan. He was a most deceptive player to be pitted against. His movements seemed comparatively sluggish, and yet he had a wonderful turn of speed; indeed when he made everyone except the Villa directors smile by winning the Powderhall Handicap. Athersmith could have given him little start. It was not often that Cowan was beaten in the centre of the field, but when anyone did give him the go-by it was inspiring to watch James put in one of his best sprints. You would never believe that he could sprint unless you saw one of those occasional flashes. But he was astute tackler, and I have seen him play dozens of games in which he has simply toyed with the opposing centre-forward, even when the centre forward has been a really great player. While he did not seem to cover the ground as Frank Forman did, the result was the same; he always seemed to be getting the ball. And when he had obtained it he never failed to make good use of it. No half-back has excelled James Cowan in making those swift passes all along the sward to a waiting forward. The Scottish Association called upon James Cowan and a few other Anglo-Scots in their hour of dire misfortune, and they never did a wiser thing, for Cowan's tackling was undoubtedly one of the great causes of England's defeat in the historical game of 1896, in which players connected with English clubs were given places in the International eleven. Scotland won then for the first time for seven years. James's best friend never said that he was a good shot at goal, but I think that he was the only point at football that he was not perfect at. His services to Aston Villa throughout a long career were of inestimable benefit. For sheer consistency Cowan has never been excelled.

LUCKY AND UNLUCKY PLAYERS.

A very fine forward at the time that Aston Villa were at their best in 1897, was Fred Wheldon. He was one of the cleverest close dribblers football has ever known, and he was one of the deadliest shots at goal I have seen. He was at his best just at the time that the other Aston Villa forwards, and indeed all the team, were at their best, and he had a large share in scoring the goals which caused Aston Villa to rival Preston North End's great feat of carrying off the English Cup and the League Championship in the same season. Weldon's shots were as unexpected as they were accurate.

At inside right Steve Bloomer has had an unique reputation during my career. I should like to say here, however, that Bloomer's brilliancy prevented due honour being given to one of the finest inside players we have had, John Devey, who captained Aston Villa during their most brilliant season. There was a time when Devey and Athersmith constituted the best right wing in the country, and while paying high homage to Bloomer, I cannot help remarking that it was very hard on John Devey that he should, throughout his honourable career, have to play second fiddle to anyone. John Devey must be set down as one of the unlucky men of football. I scarcely know another man of the same ability who has missed his Scottish cap. But Bloomer was matchless. His dribbling feats were of a starting character, and his shooting was such as to stager the average goalkeeper. Like all other great players he was at his best on a great occasion, and his International record is one which will be the despair of every great forward that comes after him. For such a star Bloomer was a model of unselfishness in combination.

Edgar Chadwick was also a delightful inside player. It was a revelation for a right fullback to find himself opposed to Chadwick and Millward.

"OUTSIDERS."

There has been in modern times no outside left quite so dangerous as Fred Spikesley. In reviewing the deeds of the various men I have had to play against, I think can say that Fred Spikesley caused me more anxiety than any forward I have met. His pace was so deceptive for one thing, and his method of suddenly darting off with the ball was a characteristic which was not possessed by other players. He was in his stride and off at full gallop instantly, and few men knew better when to keep the ball and when to let it go. He was the hero of many great games, and it was a glorious time for England when Basset was at outside right and Spikesley on the other wing.

I recall the two great outside rights who for twelve years were respectively a constant source of danger and dread to Scotland,—W. I. Basset and Charles Athersmith. I have no desire to compare the two. Basset was without doubt the cleverer footballer, but Athersmith's speed made him a most dangerous fellow. Bassett's ringcraft, so to speak, was perfect, and he revelled in International rivalry. There has been a great falling-off in the standard of outside wing play since Athesmith failed to command the confidence of the Selection Committee.

G. O. Smith and W. J. Oakley stand out as the great Amateurs of my time. The old Carthusian was a most popular player and adapted himself to professional methods perfectly. Oakley was a great back, possessing pace and pluck, and forwards never knew when they had him beaten. Tom Crawshaw of Sheffield Wednesday, has maintained his form wonderfully well, and so as John Bell, of Preston North End. Then John Goodall was still playing finely when I came into football, and the famous Dennis Hodgetts was also a power. Johnny Holt, of Everton, was one of the smartest half-backs I have seen, and for a man who lacked pace John Reynolds was a remarkable footballer. As a goal-keeper, J. W. Robinson, of Derby county, stood at the top of the tree for many years, and Tom Baddeley has had some excellent seasons.

MEN OF THE PAST.

Naturally, some of the greatest players I have met have not been eligible for English international honours. Hugh Wilson, Donald Gow, Jhon Campbell, (whose death I noted with genuine sorrow recently) and James Hannah, of Sunderland, were a talented set, and there has scarely been a finer forward than James Miller, of the same team. In Scotland, Dan Doyle and Nick Smith were among the finest backs the game has known. Scotland were very powerful at half the time when Neil Gibson, Andrew Aitken, and J. Robertson were in their intermediate line. R. C. Hamilton and R. S. McColl are two of the most brilliant forwards I have operated against, and Robert Walker and Alex. Smith have done yeomen service for their clubs and their country. Both have shown remarkable consistency for a long period of years. Tom Brandon was in his day an able back, and James Campbell, of the Celtic, will always be recalled as an astute centre. McMahon of the Celtic also had a deservedly high reputation.

This is not a mere catalogue of great players that I have met. The list might be materially added to, and names will slip one's memory. I may have omitted some that I should have liked mention, and I have dealt with men of the past and practically ignored contemporary players.

IN OTHER LANDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Kishtwar country is a land few care to visit perhaps only a few even know where it is. Well, it lies to the North of Islamabad, beyond Srinagar in Kashmir. We visited it in the vain attempt to get red bear, but returned alas, without having fired a shot. We saw any amount of black ones which, however, we did not want, having already several from other parts of India. The Kishtwaris are under the rule of the Maharajah of Kashmir and dwell in a picturesque valley over the first range of hills which rise out of the river Jhelum, We travelled on foot, having arrived at Islamabad by house boat from Bara Mulla. We started in the early part of April, before the Pass was open and had a hard and very long day's march. We set out from a place called Heremarg at the foot of the mountains and walked over the snows from four in the morning to six o'clock at night, with only a break of ten minutes to rest mid-day. During this time, our commissariat having gone astray, we discussed an unappetising piece of cold mutton, with a mouthful of day-old bread and nothing to slake our thirst. This, however, was not extreme, as the cold was very intense and one did not want drink unless it was something hot to warm the cockles of our hearts. Our transport was borne by five Kashmir coolies who all went the wrong way and left us to the tender mercy of a guide who could not understand us. We had to travel very lightly equipped, for owing to the partly melted snow, the going was bad and in some parts we sank knee-deep which greatly added to the difficulty of carriage. The air was very rarefied and still, and we experienced a slight difficulty in breathing although we were not much higher up than eleven thousand feet. Especially we noticed this on one occasion when we pitched our 80 lb. tent for the night on the jutting out spur of a snow peak. We had no beds and slept on a carpet of pine needles which, with a Mackiotosh under and a blanket over, forms a warm and wholesome couch. The people till their lands and cultivate just enough food to trade with. They have no coin money and barter with cowrie shells and grain. They keep cows and goats using the milk freely for food. Their only trade with Kashmir seems to be in goat skins which they cure and sell for a fair sum; the hair of the rams grow to great length and hangs down almost to their feet. The skins are strong and very offensive, but durable and often of very pretty colours, fawn and pale grey and are sometimes parti-coloured. They are much in request for lining coats and in many instances whole coats are made entirely of the skins, which the Kashmiris work over with yellow silk and putting the long hairy part inside make the warm and serviceable Poshteen which is allowed to be worn by the military officer in the cold parts of the Punjab. The Kishtwaries are a weak sickly looking race in spite of the outdoor life they lead. They seem to be without ambition or apparently hopes of any kind. They profess to be Mussulmans but seem quite devoid of any leading light at all. They live in huts, which in winter are much silted up with snow. During the summer months, the men are shepherds and take cattle up to the mountain slopes to feed on the pasture land there. They build themselves sheds called "googers huts" and live a lovely jungle life. They are hospitably inclined and very friendly. They freely offered us milk and eggs for which they were quite indifferent about payment. As a people they are hopelessly dirty and never change the filthy clothes they wear until kind nature rends them in twain and makes windows to let the air in! Sheep are very plentiful and are bred by the inhabitants for beasts of burden; each one carries about 20 lbs. and the goods are packed in panniers which are balanced on either side of the animal. They are a very small breed and one seldom sees among them those broad-tailed kind so familiar a sight in Kashmir. There are no horses or ponies in that sleepy hallow and the sight of a train or smell of motor car will remain, I should think, for another century unknown.

THE following extract from the letter of a member of the Bengal Provincial Civil Service, in the SambalpurDistrict, will be read with interest:—"I was singularly fortunate on the 19th to bag a large tigress which the native declare is the man-eater which has been killing people for four or five years and for which there is a reward of Rs. 500. On the 16th September, I got 'khubber' at Bargarh that a girl had been killed on the 14th at noon, so I hurried to the camp. I left to-day and had 'kills' tied out. A large buffalo which could show fight was bitten in the hind leg, but the tiger never returned to it, though I sat up till dark. On the night of the 18th a bullock was killed and dragged into heavy jungle and left in a stream of running water. The kill was not touched, and my 'machan' was put up about 40 or 50 yards away and I got up at noon. At two p.m. the beast started roaring as she had been doing for three or four days since she killed the girl, and then in half an hour she appeared. As soon as I saw her head I put a '303 bullet into her forehead and she went down like a nine-pin. The natives around, who had practically deserted the jungles owing to this beast, were simply frantic with delight, and as they stood looking, different ones would say "This tiger killed my brother or son, or mother, etc." For years officers have tried for this beast, which has killed two or three hundred people, and I too tried before in the cold and hot weather but she never returned to a kill. On this occasion she returned because she had hidden the kill herself and suspected no danger. I am pretty certain this is the man-eater, from the circumstances before her death, but we cannot be quite sure till human kills cease. The natives have no doubt at all about it."

THE BOMB-THROWERS.

TWO RUSSIAN GOVERNORS WOUNDED.

A Girl Dynamitard.

DEPUTATION TO DUMA'S EX-PRESIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Bombs have been thrown at the Vice-Governor of Kazan and the Commander of the Sevastopol Garrison. Both were wounded.

The assassin escaped.

The activity of the Police at St. Petersburg continues, resulting in the almost daily discoveries of bombs and dynamite.

Five bombs and ten pounds of dynamite were found in the possession of a girl student.

A Deputation starts for St. Petersburg on Friday to present a memorial to the Ex-President of the Duma. The signatories include 300 Commoners.

Doubts are expressed at St. Petersburg as to the opportuneness of the visit, and the Reactionary Press is loud in its denunciation of the scheme, declaring that small pity will be felt if the visitors fall victims to the "Black Hundred" gangs.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The President of the notorious Union of the Russian People is touring in the country in view of the coming Duma elections. He was received at Odessa by the Governor-General, who promised every support to the Union Propaganda.

MID-GLAMORGAN.

No Change: Mr. Evans Re-elected.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Evans has been returned for Mid-Glamorgan unopposed.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Erroneous Versions of the Modus Vivendi.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

It is authoritatively stated that the indignation in Newfoundland is due to erroneous American versions of the *modus vivendi*.

Newfoundland has been consulted throughout the negotiations, and the suggestion that her claims have been overlooked is not warranted.

PREFERENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Continental Shipping Lines Perturbed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The French, German, and American lines trading with Australia are perturbed at the preference given to British ships, and it is predicted that they will withdraw a number of vessels from the Australian trade.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

China Protests against Japs in Manchuria.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Reuter wires from Peking that China has protested to the Berne International Bureau against Japan's continued control over the Manchurian telegraphs.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

Protests against Results of the Federation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

A Conference of the different State Ministers and Leaders of Oppositions was opened at Melbourne to-day to discuss the questions of taking over the State debts by the Commonwealth. Several States, and notably Queensland and Westralia, have recently protested against the financial results of the Federation and an agitation has started for its dissolution.

THE UNION JACK OUTRAGE.

Censure Refused.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Dublin Corporation, yesterday, refused to consider a resolution censuring the outrage on the Union Jack during the late trip of the Corporationers on a steamer to see the opening of the new drainage system.

The meeting separated singing "God Save Ireland."

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

German Intervention.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The German Foreign Minister is about to visit Rome to endeavour to adjust the Austro-Italian relations.

THE NORE COMMAND.

Admiral Noel Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Admiral Sir Gerard Noel has been appointed to the Command at the Nore.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

To be Completed by Contract.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

A despatch from Washington says it has been finally decided that the Panama Canal is to be completed by contract. This will not affect the employment of Chinese labour.

THE KEIR HARDIE PARTY.

Ready for War with Liberals.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Mr. Stillie, the President of the Scottish Miners Federation, speaking at Cardiff said that the Keir Hardie Party welcomed the Liberal declaration of war.

"DREADNOUGHT TRIALS."

Royal Appreciation.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The King has wired to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth stating that he is greatly pleased with the satisfactory report of the "Dreadnought'" trials.

STRIKES IN GERMANY.

Coal Miners Demand Higher Wages.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

There is a serious agitation in the German coal centres and strikes for higher wages are preparing and threatening the dislocation of industries throughout the country.

An appeal to the English Miners to support them is contemplated.

THE STRIKE AT RHONDDA.

May be Averted.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The strike at Pontypridd and Rhondda will probably be averted as the non-Unionists are joining the Federation in some numbers.

THE STRIKE ON THE CLYDE.

American Riveters Ordered.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The shipbuilders on the Clyde have ordered a quantity of American pneumatic riveters which can be handled by unskilled labour and are equal to three men.

It is believed that the strike of seven thousand iron workers on the Clyde will in consequence soon end.

THE HERREROS REVOLT.

German Casualties.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Twenty-nine German casualties have taken place in the fighting in Damaraland between 24th September and 4th October.

THE XEMA EXPEDITION.

Capital to be Replenished.

COPPER INSTEAD OF DIAMONDS.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The Xema Expedition shareholders have decided to replenish the exhausted capital and test the legality of the Cape Government's action. Meantime the Xema is returning, but the Staff are going to the Herrero country where splendid copper reefs have been discovered.

BISMARCK'S RESIGNATION.

The Kaiser and Prince Hohenlohe.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The Kaiser has reprimanded Prince Hohenlohe for publishing the revelation concerning the dismissal of Prince Bismarck. In this, declares the Kaiser, Prince Hohenlohe has displayed a gross want of tact.

TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

Impending Changes in Administration.

CHIEFS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The Maharajas of Dhenkanal and Mourbhung and the Tributary Chiefs of the Garjat Mahals of Orissa, arrived in Calcutta by the Madras mail yesterday morning.

The Chiefs of Keonjhur and Bamra are shortly expected. It is understood that the visits are for the purpose of conferring with the Lieutenant-Governor on certain matters connected with the impending changes in Tributary Mahals.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Official President Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 9.

On the resignation of Mr. Thakurdass Khemchand, the non-official President of the Hyderabad Municipality, the Commissioner in Sind, has appointed the Collector of Hyderabad as President of the Hyderabad Municipal Board. With reference to this, the *Sind Gazette* remarks :—"The late regime has undoubtedly not worked in a satisfactory manner, and there is now so much bitter factional feeling in the Corporation that it would be very difficult for any non-Official President, however capable, to introduce order and harmony. It will be the best thing possible for the Municipality to have an Official President for a time at any rate, until all party animosity has died away and until the administration has been restored to smooth working order."

Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari has been appointed Vice-President of the Karachi Municipality.

AN "INDULGENCE PASSAGE."

Mr. Haldane's Concession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The *Statesman* this morning gives the case of a young man, whose home is in Calcutta, having, while in Alexandria, enlisted in a British Regiment for a period of three years with the colours and nine years with the Reserve of a Regiment which went to England, where he was discharged, but the authorities refused to send him back to India. The matter having been brought to the personal notice of Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, the young man was promptly provided with an indulgence passage to Bombay, where he is expected to arrive on the 11th instant by the transport "Dongola."

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA.

Durbar of Frontier Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a Durbar at Quetta to-day which was attended by the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Bela and the Khans, Mullicks and Sirdars of Baluchistan. The Agent of the Governor-General and the Khan of Kelat arrived just before the commencement of the proceeding. At 5 p.m. the Viceroy arrived escorted by the Jacob's Horse to a salute of 31 guns. The scene was very pictcuresque owing to the number of frontier tribes that were represented.

There were a large number of presentations. An interesting part of the Durbar was the presentation of the Order of Merit to the sepoys of the Zhob Levy Corps and rewards to four other men for meritorious conduct at the attack on the Gudwana post.

After the Durbar tea was served to the Chiefs in a marquee and the Viceroy went round speaking a few words to them.

In the morning Her Excellency, accompanied by Mrs. Smith-Dorrien, Mr. A. Tucker, Colonel Crooke Lawless, visited the new quarters proposed for the Nursing Sisters, shortly to be established here under Lady Minto's Nursing Association and also the Dufferin Hospital. At the Meeting then the local Committee was introduced by Mrs. Archer. A long discussion took place as to the ways by which the hospital could be better established. She next visited the Soldiers' Wives' Hospital.

CAPTAIN ELLES DROWNED.

Trying to Save his Orderly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

Information has been received at Simla that Captain Elles and his orderly were out fishing in a canal at Roorkee, when the orderly fell into the canal and Captain Elles was drowned in his endeavour to save him.

Captain Elles was the eldest son of Sir Edmund Elles, late military member of Council. Profound sympathy is felt for Sir Edmund, who has just lost Colonel Dillon, his son-in-law.

JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

Reconstitution of the Commission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 9.

The Commission did not hold its sitting to-day The enquiry would have proceeded as no reply from Mr. Purshotamrai was received intimating his willingness to appear before the Commission. But one of the Commissioners resigned and the Secretary was changed, so the inquiry was adjourned to enable the accused, Mr. Purshotamrai, to be apprised of this fact. A message was accordingly sent to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah, solicitors of the accused, to the effect that Mr. Munshi, unwilling to serve, has resigned his position as Commissioner, so Messrs. Gazdar and Ghandhi alone constitute the Commission. Mr. Fakir, Barrister, acts as Secretary. The accused now has not the slightest shadow of excuse for notappearing before the Commission to make his defence. If he wires his willingness to come, the Commission will be adjourned for two days. Otherwise the inquiry will be proceeded with at once.

The following telegram has been received :—"Your request for a loan of British Officers as Commissioners cannot be entertained." A Hasur order was issued to-day, His Highness regretting the circumstances which led to the resignation of Mr. Gullammahomed Munshi. The Navab Saheb accepted the resignation, fully appreciating the motives which were those of dignity and self-respect and not believing the insinuation sought to be cast upon the Commissioner.

Mr. Purshotamrai also took exception to Mr. Manoeklal's appointment as Secretary. The latter is now appointed Memandar in connection with the approaching visit of the Political Agent to Junagad and Mr. Fakir succeeds him. Thus the grounds of objection raised by Mr. Purshottamrai have been removed so far as the State could help. If no reply is received to the Dewan's telegram, the inquiry will be proceeded with to-morrow.

CORDITE MAGAZINES.

Strict Regulations

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The following Notification appears in the Army Orders in connection with the enquiries made in consequence of recent explosions at Hyderabad (Sind) :—"It has come to notice that there is considerable laxity in the carrying out of orders in Magazine Regulations regarding selection of samples for despatch to Aruvankad as well as in recording necessary particulars in the form O. 1421.

"Unless samples are properly selected and all particulars completely and accurately entered in the form referred to, it is manifestly impossible for the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory to keep that correct history of the behaviour of each lot of cordite on which so much depends.

"Officers in charge of Cordite Magazines are, therefore, strictly enjoined to exercise greater care in the performance of this most important duty, and to see that correct office copies are kept in their possession of every half-yearly report sent to the Cordite Factory, as also of all recommendations made by the Superintendent and decisions by the Director-General of Ordnance."

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

Discouraging Forecast.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 9.

The *Pioneer's* Cawnpore correspondent says :—"It is not inappropriate that a warning note regarding trade with Persia should come from the Cawnpore city that had so much to do with the sending of a Commercial Mission to that country not long ago. Not unnaturally there are residents here who are in private correspondence with British subjects there, and the tone of the letters received is far from encouraging. In these, one comes across such expressions as 'business is absolutely rotten,' 'kite-flying has been in fashion for some years past,'—'Some of the men bitten have been encouraging a very unhealthy state of trade,'—'The report of the Persian Commercial Mission seems to have wakened the Foreign Office up a bit, but we want more backing up in Persia than we get yet. We want a Consul with only consular work to do, and not a man who has other work of his own and takes up consular work as a supplementary. It is only in a country like this and not as it should be, that a Consul is disregarded by the Governor of the Province. When the British Consul calls on a Governor, the Governor should be made to return the call, which is not the case at present.'

These extracts speak for themselves. The whole tone of the correspondence conveys an idea that the British Government up to the present, has not shown any active interest and support in British trade with Persia that was expected, after the Persian Commercial Misson had thrown a clear and and reliable light on the internal condition of the country, valuable as coming from an unofficial source"

DEBENTURE LOANS.

For Calcutta City and Port.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The Government of India have sanctioned the Port Commissioners raising a Debenture Loan of 65½ lakhs during the year 1906-07 bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and repayable in 30 years, and the Calcutta Corporation a Loan of nine lakhs on the same terms, but repayable before the 31st of March 1907. It is proposed to float the loan either this month or the next.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

The Open Durbar at Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 9.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier porrespondent sends some curious particulars regarding the open Durbar held at Kabul on the 15th of September.. All the Sirdars and Officials, together with the leading Mullahs and residents were present at the invitation of the Amir. His Highness stated that as they knew already, the British Government had invited him to visit India for sight-seeing and shooting and, as announced in His Highness' recent Proclamation, there was no political object in the journey.

The Amir then invited the opinions upon the subject. The first reply was that as the Amir was their *Badshah* his will was law. But His Highness being dissatisfied with the reply, insisted upon definite opinions being given. A few of those then asked—Whether, as no political treaty was to be concluded, there was any necessity for the journey? The Amir, in reply, impressed upon his listeners the advantages which the Ruler of a country gained by travelling especially in this advanced age of civilisation ; he would see new inventions and bring them back with him, so that his people might benefit thereby ; and that it was the duty of every Mahomedan Ruler to look always to bettering the condition of his subjects.

These utterances were fully approved of and a unanimous opinion was expressed that the intended visit should be paid. Prayers were then offered up for the safety of the Amir during his journey and his safe return to Kabul. A propitious day for their Badshah's departure was then fixed upon according to custom, but the date is not given.

The Amir afterwards issued orders for several regiments of Cavalry and Infantry with four batteries of Artillery to prepare to escort him in December as far as Jellalabad. His camp equipage was also ordered to be held in readiness.

His Highness will halt for a week or more at Jellalabad leaving there for Landi Kotal on the 31st of December.

The Amir has ordered a set of handsome uniforms for himself and staff. These are to be forwarded to Jellalabad where they will be duly examined when His Highness reaches there in December.

LAHORE, OCTOBER 9.

The following are some items of news from trans-frontier sources :—The Amir is in good health and making all kinds of preparations for his visit to India. Horses for his Cavalry escort are being selected. New uniforms and rifles will be issued to each man and the men themselves are to be chosen from Cavalry and Infantry. The Governor of Jellalabad has been ordered to provide all sorts of rations for men and animals, at every stage, and see that Sartang Dhaka carries out similar orders. The Amir is expected to stay at Jellalabad several days.

The successor of the Mulla has proposed to summon several influential Mullas to read prayer and *taravis* in the mosque of Hada Sahib during the last days of the Ramzan, which commences this month, and the Amir intends to devote some days to prayer in this mosque.

Vigorous steps are to be taken to suppress the turbulence of the people of Chapliar and Khogians (Jellalabad Illaqua) who have had a reputation for lawlessness for a long time—ever since the days of the late Amir.

The Amir has decided to start a Cantonment at Bahar where there is ample ground for the purpose and about ten thousand troops will be stationed there and in addition a gunpowder factory will be opened. Engineers from India, now at Kabul, are said to be busy making plans and estimates for the construction of these barracks and factory. When the Cantonment is established, it will be for the protection of roads to Ningrahar, Said Koh and Kurram.

It is said that the Amir proposes to send his son Sardar Amirulla Jan to Bahar to be in charge of this new Cantonment, with two troops of Cavalry, two companies of Infantry and Artillery as personal body-guard.

It is further reported that the Amir wishes that his son, after some experience at Bahar, should tour about between Jellalabad and Dhoka and then take command over all the troops in the Jellalabad Province.

Sardar Saleh Muhamad Khan, son of Sardar Faiz Muhamad Khan, a refugee at Sialkote, who was permitted to return to Kabul, but remained at his home so long as the late Amir was alive and was then made Colonel in command of the Asmar troops, has done exceptionally well and the Amir in consequence has made him Brigadier-General at Jellalabad.

Another item of news of some interest is that the brothers and relatives of the late Umra Khan of Jandol and Bajour, who died a refugee in Kabul some years ago, have promised Muhamad Ali Khan and the Mahmunds with whom they have been living to support him in any further trouble with Safdar Khan of Nawagai. There is no ostensible quarrel at present, but as my correspondent says in effect, with much sagacity, "One never knows."

CROSSING THE "KALA PANI."

Guzerati Defamation Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 9.

What is known here as the Guzerati Defamation Case came up for hearing at the Egmore Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. A. S. Cowdell, Barrister-at-Law, in opening the case for the prosecution, gave an outline of the circumstances, which led to the present prosecution. He said that two young men of the Guzerati caste went to England and on their return they underwent the usual purification ceremony to entitle them to be re-admitted into caste. This, however, was not considered a sufficient expiation of their offence by certain of the community who adhered to their ancient custom. One of these would-be out-castes, who had undergone the purification ceremony in Bombay, eventually married the daughter of the complainant Sowcar, named G. Narayandas at Madras. After the marriage some wealthy members of the sect convened an unauthorised meeting and passed resolutions which they had no right to do and which were to the effect that those who inter-dine with such out-castes were also to be considered out-castes. This resolution was printed and circulated broadcast in Madras and eventually found its way into two Bombay Guzerati newspapers.

The accused are five Guzerati residents of George Town, and are represented by Mr. Eardley Norton.

Salla Juruswami Cheti and M. Krishnasawmi Naidu, the complainant, have been examined.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 10th instant.

"ELECTRICAL" THIEVES.

Personating Mistries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

The latest method of theft, practised in Calcutta, is, by men entering houses, pretending to be electrical mistries of leading firms, and having thus gained access to the premises committing theft. In this way several houses, in the European quarter of the town, have been lately robbed, among them that of Mr. Allen, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, while he was away spending the Puja holidays at Mussoorie.

EUROPEANS CHARGED.

Alleged Murder of a Sweeper.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 9.

The case, in which two Europeans Vardon and Mellor are charged with the murder of a sweeper at Siva Samudram last month by poisoning him with carbolic acid, will be tried again on Saturday at Maddur by Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Justice of the Peace.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The Late General Trepoff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, September. 22.

THE great dispute, or rather the rupture, between Church and State in France has become still further pronounced owing to the terms of the collective pastoral letter dated 7th instant agreed upon by the second plenary assembly of the French Episcopate, in reply to the last Papal Encyclical. This document which has received the approval of the Vatican before being made public amounts to a declaration of no surrender and no compromise. It is in fact little more than a paraphrase of the Encyclical itself. The Catholic clergy throughout France are directed to read it from their pulpits next Sunday—a certain amount of surprise is felt that whereas, in the first plenary assembly, a large majority of the Episcopate expressed the opinion that it was open to the Church to take advantage of the Associations proposed by the Government to provide for the maintenance of public worship, the faithful are enjoined in the second Episcopal pronouncement not to form any such Associations seeing that they are forbidden by the Head of the Church. The Bishops hope that a religious war will be avoided but appear to think that the only way out of the existing difficulty lies in the surrender of the State and an understanding with the people. They appeal to the faithful for unity, obedience and self sacrifice, while avoiding sedition or violence in defence of the Catholic faith the Bishops promise to issue in good time the necessary instructions for meeting the state of things that will arise next December when the Separation Law will come into force. The main objections of the Bishops to the Separation Law as set forth by a distinguished ecclesiastical writer to Abbe Houtin is that they foresee schism and the defiance of their authority and the intrusion of the State in the most intimate details of ecclesiastical discipline. The Pope objects to the Law mainly on the ground of its insecurity and sees in it part of a deliberate design to dechristianize France. Some very heated debates may be expected on the question when the French Chambers meet and there is no doubt that the strong anti-clerical party will then make the most of the defiant attitude taken up by the Pope and the Episcopate whom they accuse of persistent hostility to the Republican form of Government in France.

FRENCH OFFICERS AT THE ENGLISH MANŒUVRES.

Gratification is felt here at the marked distinction and cordiality of the reception given to the French officers following the British army manœuvres in Sussex under the direction of Sir John French—a reception as special in its way as that accorded to the British General and his suite in France. One Paris newspaper asks whether Sir John may not have been charged with a mission by his Government to consider ways and means of military co-operation on land with the French in certain eventualities. The wish may be the father to the thought, but it is certain that an Anglo-French military *entente* would be regarded here as a consummation devoutly to be wished. On the occasion of the visit this week of President Fallieres to Marseilles to view the Colonial Exhibition H. M. Cruiser Cumberland was specially sent to Marseilles as a compliment to the French President. At the banquet given in honour of the British and some other foreign naval officers enthusiastic reaffirmation of the Anglo-French *entente* was given in the speeches of the President, the Captain of the "Cumberland" and the British Consul. Apprehension was evidently felt by the authorities of an anarchist attempt on the President's life during his stay in Marseilles. for 12,000 extra troops were drafted into the City and the most stringent precautions were taken, including the arrest and temporary confinement of every known anarchist or suspicious character not able to give a perfectly satisfactory account of himself.

EXTENSIVE COINING OPERATIONS.

Those interested in sensational crime as depicted in the fascinating pages of Gaborian or Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes must have felt a welcome thrill on hearing of the arrest in a Parisian suburb of an ex-convict named Louis Menage, a young man of 26, head of a formidable gang of coiners and utterers of false coin. The band was divided into three categories of workers, that is the actual makers of the false coin, the intermediaries who sold the false money to others and the last who passed them off on the public. Fifty-five arrests have already been made, but it is supposed that at least 50 more of the gang are still at large not including confederates abroad, for the band had correspondents in London and the chief English and Scotch towns, in Dresden and Chicago and also in the Argentine Republic. Further extensions were contemplated with the object of securing a vast international field of action. Menage seems to have been a sort of Professor Moriarty posing everywhere as a gentleman of leisure and large means. In addition to the organization and direction of the band, he took part in making the false coin, but did not himself pass any. Among the utterers, for the most part very young men, were a number of educated men of good social standing ; sons of senators and judges. The false money, consisting chiefly of ten franc pieces, was made of crystal fused at a high temperature and then covered with a thin film of gold deposited by galvanoplastic process. They had the appearance, the ring and coin and weight of genuine gold coin. It is the first time that crystal has been used for this purpose and never before have such good counterfeits been produced. The weak point is that the gold speedily bears off and owing to the brittleness of the material the false coin breaks if rung hard on a solid substance. Menage had for principal accomplice and confidante a handsome young girl of 18, Louise Belfort by name, and it was through jealousy of her, it is said, that one of the band turned "King's Evidence" and betrayed his fellows.

MASONRY IN FRACE.

The Freemasons, always an active and militant body in France in a radical and anti-clerical sense, have held a conference at which a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the Russian people in their struggle for freedom and stigmatising as a disgrace to humanity the hideous massacres which are staining Russia with blood. In another document approved by the Masonic conference the Catholic Church is strongly denounced as the enslaver of peoples.

MOROCCO.

Events in Morocco appear to be assuming a gravity that may shortly compel France and Spain to exercise active police control in accordance with the provisions of the General Act of the Algeciras Conference. Lawlessness is increasing and owing to the feebleness of the Sultan and the Maghzen, or rather their disinclination to effect any real reforms, it will soon reacha pitch in which the lives and property of all foreigners and Christians in general are imperilled. Only the other day a Berber Chief named Anflus raided the city of Mogador, and exacted heavy contributions from the Jews. Now we have disturbances at Casablanca, another important town on the Atlantic seaboard, excited by a fanatical magician or sorcerer, the Shereef Maelain who is a great favourite of the Sultan and has been loaded with presents by His Majesty. Maelain tried hard to get up an anti-Christian rising, but the inhabitants of the town fortunately were deaf to his incitements and remained indoors; nevertheless the Chief's followers plundered French property and maltreated several Europeans including an Englishman. The local Basha was, as usual, powerless. The *Temps* strongly advises corrective action by France and Spain, particularly in the districts of Morocco bordering on Algeria. This however may be a much bigger business than the Powers expect and France particularly, with such a jealous and unsympathetic onlooker as Germany is likely to be, is in no hurry to stir up the Morocco wasps' nest. Some perceive in the present restless state of Morocco another indication of that incipient uprising or awakening of Islam which is already calling for serious attention in several parts of the world.

GENERAL TREPOFF.

General Trepoff, who throughout his official career and particularly during the past 18 months has been hated and feared by the Russian people as an agent of reaction and reppression in their most brutal and merciless forms died of heart failure last Saturday at his Villa near the Palace of Peterhof. After the tragic events of January 1906 at St. Petersburg he was appointed Governor of the City with the greatest powers for the maintenance of good order but was dismissed from his post at the beginning of the present month mainly owing to failing health. The Iron Governor, as some called him, was absolutely fearless and seemed to bear a charmed life as no less than seven desperate but unsuccessful attempts were made to assassinate him. During his Governorship of the Imperial Palace of Peterhof he formed the Court Camarilla which was responsible for the organisation of the reactionary terrorists—the 'Black Hundreds or counter revolutionaries as they are called, sworn to execute vengeance upon the Social revolutionary terrorist. At Warsaw and Odessa the Jews and revolutionaries live in daily dread of 'pogroms' that may be organised by the reactionary terrorists and more than probably connived at if not actually aided by the military and high civil authorities as has happened in several other cases. Famine, discontent and disorder now prevail in all the provinces of the Volga from Nijni Novgorod to Astrakhan. In fact the struggle in Russia has become, as a compel tent observer says, one of anarchical repression against anarchical revolution. In addition to all this social upheaval there is the probability of financial collapse at no distant date, for M. Kokovzoff the Finance Minister will have no alternative except a partial suspension of payments unless confidence be restored by a decidedly favourable change in the Russian internal situation or by negociating a very large loan. The prospects of the latter being at all adequately taken up are however by no means favourable.

THE POONA SEASON.

Closing Events.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

THE Poona season departs lingeringly from us. There are still one or two functions only left to tell you about, but being of no less importance than the yearly Assault-at-Arms which began on Monday. Captain Umfreville is Honorary Secretary, ably assisted by Quarter-master Chinery. The Officers' events filled up well and the Bayonet vs. Bayonet Contest was concluded the first day and victory scored by Lieutenant Dunsterville of the Devons. The second day opened with Bayonet vs. Sword at 9-30 on the race course and in spite of the fearliness of the hour a certain number of ladies turned out to watch the proceedings. Among them was the General's wife who, as a keen observer, took the greatest interest witnessing these feats of skill. The Foils were won by Mr. Venn Ellis. This places two seconds and one win to his credit up to the present. The heat of the morning sun in October is very fierce in Poona and accounted, I fancy, for the absence of many sporting ladies who otherwise would have been certain to have turned up among the spectators. Crowds and crowds of men got leave somehow to witness the show. The last day was held on Friday and the Officers of the Divisional Staff were "At-Home." H. E. the Governor for the first time during the show honoured the grounds with his presence. He was accompanied by Lady Milbank (wife of Sir John Milbank) attired in a costume of palest grey. She looked charming. A great many cool and fascinating costumes charmed the eye that day, one being worn by a very pretty young resident of the "petite" order who had on a white silk voile frockie and a large black picture hat, almost smothered in lovely white ostrich feathers which waived about in the breeze and looked fascinating. Special interest was evinced in the riding and jumping competition for British Troops and great was the pleasure shown when Lieut. Ellis of the Military Accounts Department was declared the winner of the prize for the best all-round at arms. This officer, by the by, belongs to the 94 Russells' Infantry and not to the 114 Mahrattas as misstated elsewhere. The 3rd Sappers and Miners were chosen as the best Regiment at Arms ; the Argylls as the best unmounted and the 4th Ammunition Column as the best mounted Regiments. At the finish of the proceedings the General made a speech and Mrs. Richardson then distributed the prizes, most of which took the form of money.

THE MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN,

On Monday a gaily dressed crowd of ladies, both European and Parsee, with a flock of natives among them, All met to witness the opening of the Victoria Memorial Fountain. It stands on the open space just opposite the Sassoon Hospital and is the gift of the men and women of Poona, to commemorate the good life of the "Great White Queen." The work was entrusted to the Public Works Department but was designed by local talent, it being the masterpiece of Mr. Duckett of East Street. His Excellency arrived soon after 5 p.m. and was received by the members of the Committee and Sirdar Padumjee then read an address which he eventually presented to the Governor, enclosed in a beautifully carved sandalwood box upon which was a tablet in gold suitably inscribed and engraved. The Governor made an appropriate speech in which he dwelt at some length upon the good and holy life our late beloved Queen lived and what an example she set alike to the East and West.

RACQUETS, ETC.

The West of India Racquet Tournament is finished and Colonel Dunsterville and Mr. Harrison beat Colonel Russell and Mr. Maxwell four games to two in the open doubles and the same two in the open singles. This is essentially a man's game and such a very jealous one that few members of the fair sex are allowed even to watch the play. Little interest is taken in it, I notice, by the ladies generally ; in fact only just those men who actually go in for it themselves seem to really care for Racquets. It is a grand game requiring more quickness of eye and command of temper than any other game of skill.

This is the Police week and opened with a cricket match between the keepers of the peace and the Gymkhana ; Mrs. Stewart, the wife of the Inspector-General of Police was "At Home ;" most of the remaining season-visitors, as well as many residents, turned up to accept her hospitality. The Poona Gymkhana made the grand score of 442 in the first innings, out of which Rutter accounted for 156 runs, Campbell coming next with 47. The Police went in on the second day of the match but were only successful in making 249 in both innings. They played pluckily and well and showed great determination all through but were not proof against such men as Rutter, Crump and Airy.

THE LAST RECEPTION.

On Wednesday we all flocked out to the last evening reception given at Ganeshkhind and were received with the usual amount of welcome by His Excellency. One reception is very like another, but nobody can fail re-admire the grand picturesque looking men of the Body Guard as they lined the approach to our gallant host The gardens were illuminated by many ground lamps, but the lamp that shone the brightest and gave the finishing touch of beauty to the lovely garden, was hung high up in the heavens and dimmed into dull insignificance the homely oil 'butti' with which we Anglo-Indians are so familiar. Are all the smart and pretty frocks put away, I wonder to blossom out for the Bombay winter season? Or have the gaieties of Poona worn off all the freshness of those beautiful creations, which only yesterday seemed to see the light? Any way nothing of any striking importance met the eye last night, unless it was a buttercup colored satin, trimmed with a corsage of pearl : the Lady who wore this had on her hair a wreath of maiden hair fern and certainly looked well. After the actual reception was finished many left to go for a moonlight drive through the grounds and so on round Kirkee home to Poona and Wanowrie. Before the reception a big Police Dinner was held when all the officers among the keepers of the peaces who could get to Poona, assembled and duly enjoyed the Governor's hospitality.

FLUFFS AND FLOUNCES.

At the races, on the lawn, was a pretty show of fluffs and flounces. The heat was very great for this time of the year, one might imagine oneself at home in one of the hottest days in August. Muslins and soft Delaines are to the fore and summer sunshades are flirted about by the fair owners, making the promenade a veritable butterfly garden. An actual account of the racing I leave to others to describe. I only know that now-a-days ladies understand much more about betting than in the innocent by-gone times when a pony was put on a pony because it had a pretty tail!

We are still in the midst of laughter and tears. The Master of Burleigh is still very ill and one of the latest victims among the invalids, is the little twelve-year old daughter of Colonel Richardson, who is, I hear, numbered with the enteric patients. The plague does not seem to attack Europeans very seriously ; still all those griefs and woes make us say in the words of Bunthorne in "Patience."

"Oh! To be wafted away
"From this black Akeldama of sorrow
"Where the dust of an earthy to-day
"Is the earth of a dusty to-morrow."

W. A.

INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Opening Meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Opening the meeting of the Railway Conference yesterday, at Simla, the President Mr. Rickards said :—

The first business of this meeting will be to elect a President, Mr. Wenden, who was elected Chairman, in 1906, retired from India in May 1906, and in accordance with Resolution No. 45 of the Proceedings of the Association, held in October 1904, I, as his successor in the Agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, took charge of the duties of President from the date of his retirement until the next meeting of the Association. Under the terms, therefore, of the said Resolution the first business before the Conference is to elect a successor to Mr. Wenden. The next subject of importance on the Agenda is the rules of debate, which have been drawn up and circulated to the members of the Association. There are a few proposed alterations which have to be considered by you before their final adoption, and I would suggest for your consideration that these rules, as amended and passed by the Conference, should be made applicable to the present proceedings. There are several important subjects before the Conference at this meeting, upon which with your permission, I propose to make a few preliminary remarks.

THE SIMPLIFICATION OF GOODS TARIFF.

Has not advanced as far as could have been wished. You will recollect that this matter was referred to by the Commercial Member of the Viceroy's Council in his speech at the last Budget meeting, and a wish was expressed that it should be dealt with expeditiously. There have been delays, but not, I think, unnecessary delays, in obtaining from the various railways in India, all the statistics required by the Committee, in order to properly deal with this question. The whole of the statistics have not yet been received, and, though certain preliminary matters have been discussed in Committee, no substantial progress can be made, until the figures are complete. Another matter, which has perhaps had some effect in prolonging the proceedings of the Committee, is the resignation of Major Hoskyn, in connexion with work thrown upon him by the destruction by fire of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India records, and the damage done to their fine offices in Bombay. The matter is one which cannot be usefully hurried. To evolve a tariff out of all the complex tariffs in India, and to provide simple rules and conditions, which will satisfy the requirements of all railways, is no easy matter, and hurried action in this respect will, I conceive, only lead to disaster. I have reason to believe that the required statistics will shortly be made available, and I hope that, before the next meeting is convened, the Committee, with the assistance of a whole time Secretary, will be in a position to report some real progress. The question of the incidence of the charges for Government Railway Police, dealt with in Resolution No. 9 of the proceedings of the meeting held in January 1906, was referred to Government at the time, and was sent back for fuller information. The Railway Board has since been addressed in full detail on the subject, and their reply is still awaited. Printed copies of this correspondence will be laid before the Conference Association. In regard to the charges made by the Government Telegraph Department for the maintenance of Railway telegraph lines, dealt with in Resolution No. 8 of the proceedings of the meetings held in January 1906, and also referred to Government, a reply has been received to the effect that Government agree to the appointment of a Committee consisting of the Director-General of Telegraphs, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and the members elected by the Conference in January last, and that a memorandum of points to be discussed will be drawn up by the Director-General of Telegraphs for the approval of Government, and will be sent for communication to the Railway Members of the Committee, after which adequate notice of the date fixed for the meeting of the Committee must be given to the Director-General of Telegraphs and Accountant General, Public Works Department. Copies of this correspondence will be printed and circulated for the information of members. Now to refer to the Agenda, which consists chiefly of general and technical subjects connected with the Regulations. There are eight which appear to be of special interest :—No. 9, Nursing Institutions ; No. 11, Risk Notes ; No. 23, Rate of hire on goods stock ; No. 26, proposals to modify subsidiary rules issued by the Committee of Traffic and Audit Officers under Resolution 11 of the Conference held in October 1904 ; No. 33, proposal by Government to modify the existing system of payment for the carriage of military goods and luggage; No. 45, negotiability of Railway Receipts ; No. 49, revised draft rules governing the relations between Railway Administrations and the Postal Department in regard to train timings ; No. 50, supply by railways, for their own purpose, of wagons for back loading with coal.

NURSING INSTITUTIONS.

The proposal of the East Indian Railway to establish a staff of nurses for all Railways, Members of the Association, has been followed by two other schemes. One aims at an extension of Lady Ampthill's Nurses' Institute, so as to include the requirements of the railways in Southern India, and the other is the scheme, proposed by Her Excellency Lady Minto, for providing trained nurses from Europe for the various provinces of Northern India and Burma. This latter scheme is also intended to meet the requirements of the railways in the provinces mentioned. It will be for you, gentlemen, to consider these various proposals and how the needs of the Railway employes will best be met.

RISK NOTES.

After the Conference meeting in 1904, revised forms of risk notes were sent to Government for approval. The Government returned the forms modified

as Chairman, and they have now been adopted, either in full or partially, by most railways. Considerable difference of opinion has since been expressed as to their suitability, and a certain railway has given notice of a proposal to revert to the former system. Most of the important railways have reported fully on the subject, and their remarks will be found in the Agenda. It remains with the Conference to come to a decision.

MILITRAY GOODS AND LUGGAGE.

Under Subject No. 33 Government have asked whether, in substitution of the different rates now prevailing, railways will introduce a uniform charge and rate for military goods and baggage without increasing the cost to Government, and what that rate should be. It may be possible to propose such a rate, and railways would doubtless be willing to do so, in order to meet the wishes of Government, if they were fully conversant with the requirements of the Military Department, and if they were assured that the new rate when accepted would be applied generally to military goods and baggage, irrespective of ownership at station of despatch or receipt. But, if an all-round rate is adopted and claimed when it is lower than the public rate and goods for the Military Department are despatched at public rates when those rates is lower, it would, perhaps, be better to adopt public rates all round. The question is one of importance, as I feel sure it is the desire of the Conference to meet the wishes of Government in this respect. The main issue from the Railway point of view, is that the all-round rate should be strictly an all-round rate, and that there should be no departure therefrom.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

This is an important and intricate question and one which has been under consideration since 1886, when it was started on representations made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India took steps to secure opinions on the subject from most available sources, and these are published in the *Gazette of India*, dated Simla, 12th May 1890. The opinions therein recorded include those of lawyers, the mercantile community and railways. But there is no consensus of opinion even amongst the export merchants. It seems that the views expressed by the mercantile community were confined to those connected with export traffic in the ports themselves. I am not aware that the views of up-country merchants have been largely represented.

So far as railways are concerned, no advantage accrues to their business by making railway receipts negotiable. If, therefore, the negotiability of railway receipts can be secured, without increasing in any way the liability of railways, I presume that the railways will offer no objection to the proposal. But it is not reasonable that a certain class of exporters should secure for themselves this advantage, unless railways are secured against all liability consequent upon the change.

The decision of the Railway Conference in 1888, with reference to the proposal of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to place railway receipts on the same footing, as bills of lading, was that : "The Conference is of opinion that, as such a course would increase the responsibility of Railway Administrations without any corresponding advantage, the proposed legislation is inadvisable."

Legal opinion declares that the railways will incur several risks, if railway receipts are made negotiable, and Sir Alexander Wilson, who represented the Calcutta mercantile community, was against the proposal, and the majority of the members of the Conference in 1888 voted against it.

TRAIN TRIMINGS.

Under date 24th July 1903 the Post Office drew up certain rules, governing the relations of railways and the Postal Department in regard to train times. These were commented upon by the several railways, and revised rules have been submitted. They are not very different from those originally proposed, so far as I can see. The Conference will no doubt discuss these rules as desired by the Railway Board. It must be remembered that both the business of the Postal Department and that of the railways in passenger traffic is increasing largely, and the time may come, if it has not already done so on some railways, when the business of the Postal Department will have to be dealt with separately. At present, as matters stand, the necessity of meeting public convenience in regard to the train service is growing annually more and more important and difficult. If the main object of the train service is to meet public requirements, it will be for the post, office to make such use of it as they find convenient; and, when the public trains are not suitable for postal purposes special postal trains will have to be run under conditions to be agreed to. So far as possible the railways will always, as in the past, do their utmost to meet the requirements of the Postal Department, but, in drawing up a set of rules, the fact that the first business of the train service is to meet the needs of the public must not be lost sight of. I am speaking, of course, without reference to particular contracts, with object of securing consideration of public requirements, in regard to which we have never found the Post Office authorities to be unreasonable.

In your deliberations on this matter, it may be desirable to revive the question of the division of charges on parcels between the railways and the post office. This matter was raised a few years ago, but apparently without any definite result. The carriage of parcels through the Post Office is growing, and will continue to grow, owing to the greater facilities the Post Office have in the delivery of parcels in the interior at places not directly served by railway. The question is one of arrangement between the two Departments, and ought to be capable of settlement on lines following the practice in other countries.

COAL WAGONS.

This question has been brought before the Conference by the Railway Board, and as pointed out, affects materially the interests of metre-gauge railways, which have no broad-gauge stock. Hitherto the supply of wagons for coal has been a matter of arrangement, and has been attended with difficulty. Railways desirous of sending their own wagons for coal have not, I understand, always been permitted to do so. But, at other times, foreign railways wanting coal have been called upon to send their own wagons, and in this way delays and difficulties have occurred. The Railway Board point out that the supply of coal to railways might be treated as different from the question of the Company's ordinary merchandise. They suggest that it might be possible to make arrangements that railways requiring coal should provide their own wagons to be used throughout the year. The arrangement is one which deserves full consideration, and I trust that a solution will be arrived at in the present sitting.

There is another matter, not connected with our present business, but one of general interest on which I should like to make a remark before sitting down. I have here a note written by a Member of the Audit Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of which printed copies will be circulated by the Secretary, on the subject of a Clearing House for India. The note suggests, and it may be worth your while at a subsequent meeting to consider, whether the object desired may be attained, not by the establishment of a Clearing House, but by the adoption of certain changes and revisions of procedure within the Audit establishment as it exists at present. To this end it is pointed out that the Tariff Simplification is in itself a means, so that this latter undertaking may, when completed, lead to simplification also and improvements in our Audit system, which will give more active life to our Statistics.

Now, Gentlemen, I have concluded my remarks, and in retiring from the position of President, would ask you to proceed to the first item of our Agenda, namely,—The election of a new President.

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

WALKING FISH.

ATLETIC fish—fish that can walk, or jump, or swim, that are equally at home on land or in water—are now to be seen in the tortoise section of the Zoological Gardens at Regent's Park.

About a score of these strange little creatures have arrived within the past few days from West Africa. They range in size from three to five or six inches, and somewhat resemble diminutive seals, excepting that their heads are proportionately larger. The eyes protrude from the top of the head like two beads stuck on as an afterthought. Inspected by a TRIBUNE representative yesterday, these quaint little creatures disported themselves in their new surroundings, jumping a couple of inches out of the water to the ledge of rock. There they move about in quite a lively fashion, as, owing to the muscular development at the bases of the pectoral fins, they are able to use these for progression, and can either walk or hop along like a bird.

While moving around they occasionally roll over on their backs with evident enjoyment, but when startled these finny pedestrians show their displeasure by spreading out a sort of serrated crest running along centre of the back from head to tail. Then they plunge off the ledge into the water for a few seconds again, but, preferring walking to swimming, they again clamber up the ledge and hop or stroll round.

As a matter of fact, if they were kept entirely in three or four inches of water without coming to the surface every few seconds to breathe, they would drown, as they depend for respiration on an air-bladder or lung which they require to exercise freely. Thus Africa, or on coasts of the Red Sea or Indian Pacific Ocean, or on the slimy banks of some of the Indian rivers, these mudskippers, as they are sometimes called, are to be seen in hundreds.

There they climb upon trees, broughs, large leaves or sticks, holding on by their pectoral fins exactly as if these were their arms, and one can hardly realize that after all they really belong to the fish tribe, and in all essentials resemble their more retiring fellow-members who prefer to stay at home in their liquid element.

DEATH OF SUAMSUDIN ALI KHAN.

Prominent Retired Public Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD OCTOBER 9.

Secunderabad and more particularly the local Mahomedan community loses a prominent citizen by the death last night at the age of 63 of Khan Bahadur Nawab Syed Shums-ud-din Ali Khan. The deceased was an old servant of the British Government and retired in 1896. He once held the appointment of Assistant Commissioner in the Berars and was also Assistant District Judge, Secundrabad. For his services rendered during the great famine of 1876 he was given the title of Khan Bahadur.

The Courts of the Cantonment Magistrate and his Assistant were closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased officer.

SCURRILOUS CIRCULARS.

Two Tamilians Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 9.

Some few weeks ago certain libellous and scurrilous handbills were printed by some man, then unknown, and scattered broadcast in Bengalore City and Station. These handbills were printed in Tamil and contained obscene defamatory statements and threats against the British Resident, the Municipal Commissioners, the Collecter and several well known native gentlemen, alleging that their want of sympathy and tyranny was responsible for the rise in the price of food grains. A few days ago Inspector Hanumantha Rao of the Station police arrested one Rajagopal Pillay and found in his possession a small hand printing press, type and several copies, proofs etc., and the objectionable handbills. The Police also arrested Munisamy, a Kaller and a native goldsmith, who assisted Rajagopal in drafting and printing these scurrilous handbills and obtained their remand. They will be tried to-morrow by the District Magistrate under section 4 of the Press Act and section 292 of the Penal Code.

S. S. PLASSEY.

Due in Bombay with Drafts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The undermentioned drafts embarked in the hired transport Plassey at Southampton on 3rd October and are due in Bombay on 25th idem :—2nd Dorsetshire, 375 ; 1st South Lancashires, 99 ; 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry 54 ; 1st Northamptons 85 ; 1st Glosters 110 ; 1st Wiltshire 100 ; 2nd Royal Fusiliers 99 ; 1st West Yorks 100 ; 1st Royal Irish Rifles 147.

KARACHI RACES.

Good Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 9.

Karachi autumn races which are to come off on 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant, show every promise of good sport. The entries for three days' racing, already received, exceed two hundred, and there should be some big fields and exciting racing. Entries for novice country bred races and horse races are as usual small, but in all other races any number from seven to fourteen starters may be expected.

SECUNDERABAD COMMAND.

General Hamilton Assumes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 9.

Brigadier-General E. O. F. Hamilton, C. B., having returned from leave, has assumed Command of Secunderabad and Bolaram, and Colonel S. J. E. Worlledge, who acted for him recently, left this morning *en route* for England.

THE DADY SETT TRUST PROPERTIES.

Suit to Remove a Trustee.

ON the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott has passed a consent order in the suit filed by the Advocate General at the relation of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Dr. Khurshedjee Nowrojee Sahiar, and Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dadysett, against Mr. Heerjee Ardesir Daly and Mr. K. R. Cama, in which the plaintiff prayed, among other things, that the first defendant may be removed from his office of trustees of an indenture of 12th March 1874, and from his position as manager of the trust properties, that he may be ordered to account for his past management ; that new trustees may be appointed of the trusts ; that the validity of the indenture of 12th March 1874, may be considered and determined ; that a receiver may be appointed to collect and receive the rents, income and profits of the trust properties; that the second defendant may be ordered to account for his trusteeship and to make good all sums of money, which he has allowed the first defendant to make away with, etc. The Hon. the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Padshaw for the first, and Mr. J.B. Kanga for the second defendant.

The plaintiff said that prior to 12th March 1874, Ardesir Cursetjee Dady was in possession of premises at Daly Sett's Agiary Lane and other premises at Chowpatty, on which a Tower of Silence and other buildings were built, etc. On the 12th March 1874, he executed an indenture, by which the properties were conveyed to Mr. C. W. Prescott on trust, and were afterwards conveyed to Ardesir Cursetjee Dady and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. It appeared from the recitals in the indenture that Dady Nusserwanjee was the owner of the property, and that in 1782, he erected thereon and dedicated to public charitable and religious purposes a temple known as Daly Sett's fire-temple ; that he also erected a Tower of Silence for the reception, after death, of the bodies of the members of his family. Reference was made to other charity properties. Plaintiff said that he was, if it was desirable to do so, willing to accept the trusts created by the indenture as being the trusts on which the indentures were settled, but resumed to himself the right to insist on the original trusts created in respect of the premises. Ardasir Cursetjee died in 1874, and since then the first defendant had insisted on having the sole and exclusive management of the trust premises, and had not rendered any account. The defendants were the present trustees of the indenture. The second defendant had not been allowed to take any part in the management beyond making his signatures on documents when necessary. The taxes due to the Municipality in respect of the trust premises had not been paid. Plaintiff said that the income of the trust premises was large and sufficient to pay the taxes ; and the defendants had been guilty of a breach of trust in not paying the same. The second defendant wished to retire from the trust ; and no one can be induced to act as a trustee with the first defendant, having regard to the provisions of the indenture.

The first defendant made a long written statement, denying the material allegations made against his management of the trust properties. He submitted to the court whether the plaintiff had any cause of action with reference to several of the matters mentioned in the plaint. Under the provisions of the indenture, this defendant was not bound to render accounts to any one, but as a matter of fact, had kept true and proper accounts, and had always been willing to show them to persons interested in the trusts. This defendant indignantly denied that he had appropriated to his own use any part of the income of the trust property. He was willing and even anxious that the trust with reference to properties in Daly Sett's Agiary Lane, Hornby Road, and Dantoora should be put on a sound legal basis.

By the consent order, which his Lordship passed, Mr. Framroz B. Joshi was appointed receiver, without security and without remuneration, of the trust properties, except the Chowpatty property, where the first defendant is to be allowed to reside, and is to hand over to the receiver the surplus of the monthly rents and profits derived therefrom after deducting Rs. 40 for the monthly expenses of the property including the Tower of Silence. Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama are authorised to take a transfer of the charge created in favour of the Bombay Municipality by a decree of this Court, on their satisfying the amount of the decree in suit 331 of 1905. Receiver to collect all rents and profits of the properties, except the Chowpatty properties, and file suits. Costs to be costs in the cause. This order to be without prejudice to the rights and interests of the parties to the suit.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

NINETH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY OCTOBER 13.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, October 8, 1906.

The Visitor's Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr F Mains b aus m Spiren.
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S Shah's b aus h Nat Gould.
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist.
Mr P B Avasia's ch c g Presbyterian.
Messrs Burn and DeSouza's b aus g Sainfoin.
Mr North's b e g Apology.
Messrs M Goculdas, A Sanjee and Hon'ble A Hill Trevors b am m Balayeuse.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e m Killeenn.
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus m Rustic.
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Gun.
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Applause.

A Nursery Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Yoob Abdoolnoor's ch a h Retreat 14 0.
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Nero 13 3
Do. ch a h Royal Reds 13 3
A M Bushari's b a h Bourbon 13 3
Mr Syed Dayar's ch a h Sadic 14 0
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gancho 13 2 3/4
Mr Khalaf bin Saig's g a h Shabib 13 2 1/2
Mr D L Khanjee's ch a h Hobart 13 1 1/4
Mr A Razak's b a h Mariner 13 3 3/4
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Solicitor 13 2 1/2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1/2
Do. g a h Koolaib 13 2 1/2
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 14 0
Mr Esmail Gussoo's b a h Recruit 14 0
Mr Mujeed Jarji's g a h Silver Stream 13 2 1/2
Mr J Andria's b a h Canter 14 0
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Ireland 13 3
Mr D Mohta's b a h Lama 13 3
Mr D Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 13 1 3/4
Mr M A Khan's b a h Golden Hill 13 1 1/4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Dhaman 13 3
Do. bl a h Nagashi 13 2
Mr Nassar Abdoola's g a h Adham 13 2 3/4
Mr Abdoola Nassar's g a h Sunlight 13 3 3/4
Aga S Shah's b a h Barhan 14 0
Hon ble A Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate General 13 2 3/4
Mr C Mayne and Major J Talbots g a g Raol 14 0
Captain Mac Sweney's b ag Milo 14 0
Mr W Ors, Paterson's b a h Surbid 13 3 1/2

CORRECTION.

"Whiteface" was bought in by the owner for Rs. 1,550 and not Rs. 500 as stated yesterday.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

Sir Andrew Fraser's Support Solicited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 9.

Sir Andrew Fraser arrived at Calcutta, yesterday morning, and in welcoming him, the *Statesman* hopes he will give his weight to the construction of the Sara Bridge, on the site recommended by the public.

PASSENGERS PER S. S ARMAND BEHIC.

The following are passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Armand Behic which is expected to arrive here from Marseilles on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

Adamson, Sir Harvey and Lady
Abfetrange, Mr
Bramwell, Major and Mrs
Brockman, Mrs Drake
Briggs, Capt G C
Babbage, Miss L
Bagley, Mr F R
Brenner, Mrs
Barrow, Mr W
Badcock, Major, Mrs and family.
Burton, Lieut-Col
Ba lwo k, Majr
Bremand, Mr, Mrs and children
Banow, Mr W
Coates, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Carew, Mr, Mrs and children
Chothia, Mr D
Carter, Mrs W B
Cardew, Major
Crook, Mr J
Cotton, Capt H J
Chanoy, Mr
Carracalla, Mr
Crest, Major and Mrs
Clarke, Miss
Des Vœux, Major-Genl and Mrs
Drake, Capt H M
Dalal, Mr and Mrs
Dowest, Capt
De Chasteignier, Mr
Edwards, Lt-Col H M
Elmslie, Mrs
Flory, Dr C H
Fraser Withers, Lieut and Mrs
Flory, Mrs
Gwyther, Miss Banks
Gwyther, Mr and Mrs Banks
Graham, Lt D S
Griffith, Mrs C P G
Griffin, Miss
Govan, Capt and Mrs D N
Grace, Mrs
George, Mr W J
Gwyther, Mr
Gerrard, Mr A
Galimede, Mr
Gincock, Mr and Mrs
Graban, Mr L M
Geward, Mr A
Gidremal, Mr E M
Hughes, Lieut A P
Haimon, Mr A
Hale, Lieut and Mrs
Hall, Mr E G
Jacob, Col Sir Swinton and Lady
Jally, Mr W H
Khan, Mr
Lenz, Mr Jean
Littleton, Hon Mary
Leslie, Miss
Larham Mr D
Lewy, Mr
Morland, Lt W
Maynard, Mrs F P
Mott, Capt S A
Maynard, Major
Matthews, Mr
Maclver, Lieut J
Mackintosh, Lt G H E
Mehta, Mr
MacMillan, Miss
Middleton, Col
Meyer, Mrs L
Nicholson, Mr W
Nag, Dr R C
Payton, Col and Mrs W E
Portal, Hon Mrs
Phillips, Mr P P
Peacock, Major and Miss
Pareto, Mr
Rose Lt G B
Ryder Major W J
Robin Major and Mrs
Rabais Lt H T
Rahimtullah Mr and family
Robertson Mr
Richards Mr
Sharp Mr
Scott Mr and Mrs A
Stisted, Major and Mrs C H
Sowerby, Mr and Mr A H
Setna, Mr P A
Scotney Mr F J
Stooks, Capt C
Sincock, Mr and Mrs
Seylon, Col and Mrs
Savels, Mr
Simpson, Mr
Sincock, Miss
Sami Ullah, Mr
Taylor, Col H M Mrs
Tilsley, Mr
Watson Smith, Lt and Mrs C A
Warrick Mr

FOR KARACHI.

Tilsley, Mr C

FOR MELBOURNE.

Casey, Hon Judge
Fengust Miss M
Richard Miss R

FOR SYDNEY.

Harbison, Mr
Strachan, Mr and Mrs H
2 children,
Strachan, Miss
Wilson, Mr and Mrs

BY THE WAY.

VISITORS' BOOKS.

THIS is the season for visiting chateaux and shrines, and, incidentally, for running a curious eye over the albums in which visitors inscribe their names and sentiments. The *Figaro* brings together a few interesting entries. "If ever I returned, this is the place I should return to" is the phrase in which one visitor of no importance expresses his enthusiasm for a ruined castle of Provence. The Castle of Clisson supplies some more notable examples from the pens of men whose names one knows. "Jene sais que dire," (signed) THIERS, is one. If is followed by the exclamation "Bavard!" (signed) EMILE DE GIRARDIN : and a little lower down on the same page appears this rhyming couplet :

Adorable séjour! Délicieux castle!
On l'on vit a l'abridu "Constitutionnel"

(Signed) ALEXANDRE DUMAS

AT CHAMBERY.

Perhaps the most interesting of all visitors' books, however, is that of "Les Charmettes" at Chambery, where Rousseau lived with Madame de Warens. Among the great people who have written something more than their names in it are included Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Louise Michel, and M. Jules Clarette. The more remarkable sentiments, however, are those of the unknown, especially when they seize the opportunity for self-advertisement. For instance : "Pierro Milhere, of Saint-Jean-de-Losne, formerly a pharmaceutical chemist and an ironmonger at Lyons, a painter and a poet, a secretary of the Linnean Society, a corresponding member of the Society for British Manures, born July 28, 1802, passed Les Charmettes while butterfly-hunting, and experienced adorable emotions."

DR. J. A. H. MURRAY.

The freedom of the burgh of Hawick—his native place—has been conferred on Dr. J. A. H. Murray, of Oxford. The burgess ticket stated that this step has been decided on "not only as a mark of personal esteem and of admiration for his high attainments in literature, philology, and archæology, but especially to recognise and commemorate the strenuous labour and research which he has for over a quarter of a century devoted to the editing and publication of the 'Oxford New English Dictionary on Historical Principles,' now approaching completion." Dr. Murray was for some time in charge of a school at Hawick, and when he left the town in 1864 it was to fill the position of foreign correspondent of the Oriental Bank, London. In 1870 the became master of Mill Hill School. It is twenty-seven years since he took the "New English Dictionary" in hand.

WHAT THE YOUNG TEACHER DID.

It is told that when Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited Hawick in 1856 and took part in a procession through the town, he quickly discerned a Hungarian flag on a house in Sourtreespace, with a Hungarian motto upon it. The future lexicographer was seated beside Kossuth, who remarked to him with amazement, "Have you got Hungarians here?" "A young teacher named James Murray," he replied, "made the flag and inscribed the motto," and when asked if he knew the meaning of the motto, said, "Thy Kingdom Come." It was the home of the Murray family on which the flag was hoisted. Dr. Murray has lately been spending a holiday in the Hawick district, and although he is now nearly three score and ten, he bears his years well, and bicycles about like many very much younger.

A NEW AGENT-GENERAL.

A new Colonial Ambassador is now nearing our shores in the person of the Hon. C. H. Rason, late Premier of Western Australia, who has accepted the office of Agent-General for that State in London. He is a brother of Captain Rason, R. N., the British Resident in the New Hebrides. Mr. Rason was entertained at a farewell banquet by his Ministerial and Parliamentary friends, and in the course of his speech pleaded for a greater measure of encouragement and appreciation of public men in Australia, and less abuse and misrepresentation.

THE AUTUMNAL JEREMIAHS.

The modren Jeremiahs who ware us that we are sowing the seeds of race decay and developing homicidal mania by motoring, by permitting street noises, and by continuing many other habits that we have long considered to be accessories of human existence, are taken to task by a correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* : It is simply wrong (he writes) to say that we are on the down grade. The facts are all the other way. Can anybody seriously believe that motoring, cycling, tea-drinking, or even the admitted widespread abuse of alcohol is producing a deterioration of the race? The expectancy of life is greater than it was fifty years ago ; the death-rate at all ages has greatly decreased ; even infantile mortality is not so great as it was fifty years ago, and the problem is being successfully tackled. People are better paid, better housed, better clothed, are living a brighter, happier, freer life than ever before in an industrial age. The declining birth-rate is pointed to as a sure sign of deterioration, but who, it is asked, has said the last word on that problem to justify any large conclusions?

LITTLE GROUND FOR THE PESSIMIST.

It is said that lunacy is increasing (the corresponden[t] goes on), but no figures support the view that the occurrence of insanity, as distinguished from the accumulation of patients in asylums, is increasing ; and such accumulation is simply an evidence of better care of lunatics, and is not the result of any increased liability of the population to mental disorder. With cholera completely under sanitary control typhus and enteric fevers, small-pox and diphtheria almost completely under sanitary control, with scarlet fever and measles practically recognised as serious only when associated with other insanitary conditions, and with phthis causing fewer deaths by 50 per cent, as compared with fifty years ago, surely the pessimist has little ground to go upon. And the best proof of that is the fact that he has to turn to such trivial evils (in so far as they may be evils) as motoring, street noises, tea-drinking, and such-like. We are told that the people are too fond of sport, read too much light literature, and are prone to foolish excesses of feeling in political and municipal life. It is sufficient answer to all this, in the correspondent's opinion, to point to the classrooms of the Technical College, crowded with young artisans, and to recall the fact that Britain has survived its attack of Jingoism.

A DEFECT IN SOCIALISM.

A humorist contributes to "Puck" this scrap of conversation concerning a fatal defect in Socialism :—"I like Socialism fine," said the honest and apparently unromantic mechanic, "but I don't want to give up my Sunday paper." "Give up your Sunday paper," said the agitator. "I don't see how Socialism is going to affect your reading matter." "Maybe it won't yours," replied the victim of capital, "but I've got so accustomed to reading 'Snappy Bongs in Smart Set : They Bump the Bumps n the vandergould Dining-Room,' and 'Mrs. Astorbilt's Gems : She Has Enough to Fill a Wash Basin,' and 'Life Histories of the Eighty Peeresses Who Were Members of the Original "Floro-dora" Sextet,' and all such like that I dunno what I'd do if you was to remove the pampered classes."

MORE ARMY REFORM!

Mr. Haldane having decided that a number of "young, keen officers" are to be struck off duty for the purpose of undergoing a course of instruction in military cooking at Aldershot, next month's "Army List" will contain the following notifications :—

1. Cook-General Smith, C.B., will make his annual inspection of the ranges of the 1st Blankshire Fusiliers during the present week. Fires will be "drawn" throughout the proceedings.

2. Captain Tompkins (cook on probation), Clapham Common Scouts, has been retained in his appointment. Until further orders he will act as staff-instructor in duff-making for the Home District.

3. Second-Lieutenant Ponsonby de Vere Jones (Welsh Guards) is awarded a certificate for proficiency in peeling potatoes.

4. The following officers having satisfactorily completed a course of instruction at the Aldershot School of Cookery have been gazetted to the D.S.O. ("Dinner Service Order"):—

Major Robinson, Fulham Fusiliers.
Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Battersea Light Infantry.
Mr. Eustace Miles, Un-attached List.

5. Lieutenant and Quartermaster Brown, General Staff, has passed for promotion in the following subjects : Soups (distinguished), sweets (honourable mention).

6. The garrison cooks at Aldershot will parade for manœuvres under M. Escoffier (Honorary Inspector-General) on the 3rd prox. Dress, service order, with soup ladles. The detachment will march past the saluting-point to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England," played by the massed bands of the brigade.

7. A badge of crossed carvers on a gridiron rampant, to be worn on the shoulder straps, has been approved of for all officer-cooks who have completed two years' service.

8. It is notified for information that a new pattern walking-out dress, consisting of linen cap and apron, with soup ladle in waist-belt at side, will be taken into use from April 1st.

9. Officers commanding districts are directed to submit to the War Office within the next fortnight the name of a retired cook-general desirous of private employment. Pay and allowances will be on the usual scale.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW EVENING COATS.

The materials this autumn are particularly well adapted for dainty evening coats and wraps. The silks and velvets have lost their stiffness, while losing none of their richness and beauty, and lend themselves readily to every graceful line. Even the stiff and uncompromising broadcloth has become as supple as crepe, and almost as lustrous, and besides these heavy materials are the soft shimmering silken stuffs for evening wraps. Skilful draping means costliness, for it is extremely difficult, and it takes a master-hand to achieve the artistic in drapery and line, and master-hands command high prices. At the same time, many models in fine cloth are pretty enough to please even a fastidious woman, yet are not extravagantly expensive, even though they may not attain the charm of detail and the originality of the more expensive creations. Cloth, velvet, and silk lend themselves to ample folds, and fur adds richness to these materials. Crepe and mousseline and lace are pressed into service for winter evening coats, and many of the light summer cloaks might very well be copied in a heavier material for winter wear.

STYLES AND TRIMMINGS.

The picturesque cloak for day wear belongs to the woman of the luxurious carriage, and they are appropriate only in such a setting, but any woman who makes the smallest pretensions of being well dressed has her picturesque evening coat. Some of these coats have no trimmings beyond a scarf arrangement of lace or silk. Others are trimmed in flat silk braids matching the cloth in colour. Heavy laces, bands, raches, embroidery and applique are all in order for the trimmings of such coats, and velvet will also be associated with cloth. The sleeves are large, falling in with the folds of the coat, and in many cases they fall loosely like a cape. A beautiful cloth coat was in light fawn, with the fulness set on a deep round yoke, which fitted closely to the back half-way to the waist-line. The yoke was elaborately braided in silk matching the cloth. A band of velvet bordered the neck, and medallions of velvet were set into the braiding design.

TAFFETAS TO BE WORN.

Bright-coloured taffetas coats are extremely smart. They are very often made with wide belts and have long flowing sashes hanging in front. The wide flowing sleeves reach the elbow. As a rule, these coats are trimmed with the some material and without lace. The embroidery and braided jackets are works of art, and there seems to be no limit to the amount of embroidery that is put on them, or to the price asked for them. Fortunately, there is a good reason for the cost as the work is so elaborate and so beautifully done. One very dainty coat was of pale blue panne braided with white silk braid, and trimmed with Irish lace. The coat was made in the Empire style, and had a large silk sash with a butterfly bow in the front, which gave an exquisite finish to this beautiful creation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The following Royal Artillery postings and transfers are ordered :—Lieutenant Reynolds from the 42nd Battery to 78th Battery, R. F. A. ; Lieutenant Hay from 101st Battery to 49th Battery, R. F. A.; 2nd Lieutenant Barrett from 19th Battery to 3rd Battery, R. F. A.; 2nd Lieutenant Waller from 137th Battery to 18th Battery, R. F. A.; Lieutenant Bayuter from 3rd Battery, R. F. A., to P. Battery, R. H. A.; Captain Simpson from P. Battery, R. H. A. to 116th Battery, R. F. A., at Bulford ; Captain Tulloch, No. 5 Company, R. G. A., Malta, is appointed Adjutant, Port Defence Volunteers, Rangoon.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Burden, 77th Battery, and Lieutenant Harrison 118th Battery, R. F. A.

Lieutenant Ford, Adjutant, Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers, is posted to 28th Company, R. G. A. Weymouth from 27th September.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieutenant G. Baynes, 3rd Hussars.

2nd Lieutenant Davies, unattached list, is posted to 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, with a view to his qualifying for appointment to the Indian Army.

The British Mounted Infantry detachment is in future to be located at Maymyo instead of Mandalay

There is a Royal Road to Success in Pastry-making and Cake-making; It is in using

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

(Trade Mark)

—one part to six or eight parts of ordinary flour, and omit other raising agents. "The work is easier and the success certain."

THE "SOMALI"-"DELTA" COLLISION.

The Judicial Inquiry.

THE inquiry into the cause if the collision between the "Delta" and the "Somali" was continued at Colombo on Thursday. The Fourth Officer admitted that, from the time the order for dropping the anchor was first given there was an unusual delay in dropping the anchor. According to his book the port anchor went down at 3-59. He heard no order to let go the port anchor.

Mr Alexander Menzies was the next witness. He stated that he was in the stokehole at the time.

To Mr Elliott : 170 was a full head of steam on sea, but, moving in and out of port, 160 was a full head of steam. "The Somali" was 160 full head of steam previous to the collision.

To Mr Pereira : There was a "stand-by" book in the engine-room. On this occasion the fourth engineer was on duty receiving the messages. The engineers in charge of the engines would see the telegraph themselves, being in full view of the telegraph. The second engineer was working the starboard engine, and the third engineer was working the port engine. Witness produced the engine room "stand-by" book. The next morning the Captain compared the entries in the "stand-by" book with some notes in his hand. The Captain remarked that the entries tallied, but the engine room clock was four minutes slow. The engine-room "stand-by" book showed the following.

ORDERS FROM THE PILOT.

3-44 full speed astern star-board engine, at 3-44 1-2 stop port engine, at 3-55 full speed astern port engine—both engines were then going full speed astern—3-55 1-2 both engines faster astern, 3-56 full speed astern both engines. So that within one and a half minutes full speed astern was repeated three times 3-58 stop and slow ahead both engines. He had examined the "stand-by books of five years. For the twenty-three voyages made during those years there was not a single entry showing that the pilot had ever sent the vessel full speed ahead. For the last twenty-one years witness had called at Colombo on P. & O. steamers. He could not recollect a single instance where the pilot had started the steamer full speed ahead. Mr Pereira went on to ask the witness what effect the full speed ahead would have had on the ship. Witness stated that at that speed the engines would indicate a speed of 11 knots. The vessel would, in a few minutes, have attained a speed of 9 to 10 knots. Suddenly putting the engines dead slow would not have diminished the speed at once for the ship, having so much weigh on, would have gone much faster than the engines indicated. The speed would have interfered with the manœuvring. Even the reversing of the engines would not check the movement of the ship, it would only help to check it. In reply to Mr. Pereira witness explained, with the aid of a diagram, that it was not impossible for the engineers to make a mistake in carrying out the orders from the bridge. In answer to Mr. Pereira witness said that, in view of the fact that order "full speed astern" was repeated three times from the bridge, it was impossible that the engineers made a mistake.

Cross Examined.

Mr. Elliott : You do not hold a master's certificate—No.

Mr. Elliott : Nor any qualifications of seamanship —No.

Mr. Elliott : Do you think you could bring a ship into Colombo harbour :—No, I do not aspire to that.

Mr. Elliott suggested that the witness could not have observed the speed of the vessel at the time or any of the other conditions in regard to which he gave opinions. Mr. Pereira remarked that the witness did not pretend to have observed these things himself : but based his opinions on what he Mr. Pereira had told him. The witness said that he based his opinions on what he heard at the previous inquiry and in the Court. In reply to further questions from Mr. Elliott the witness said that he would not pledge himself to the statement that the engines never went full speed ahead after the pilot got on board. He had stated that the vessel had never been *started* by the pilot at full speed. In his opinion the pilot should not have kept the engines eight minutes full speed ahead. He should not have kept her at that speed for more than four minutes. Witness stated that he assumed that the vessel was kept at that speed for eight minutes. Mr. Elliott pointed out that his stand-by book showed that full speed was only maintained for five and a half minutes. Mr. Elliott then asked the witness whether he would say that the captain and pilot were wrong in keeping up the full speed for a minute and a half longer than he thought was prudent. Witness said that he would not criticise the captain and pilot.

Peter Maclaren Kelt, second engineer of the "Somali," was then examined. He stated that his duty was to stand by and see that everything was carried out properly. On the night in question he was by the starboard engine, while the third engineer was by the port engine. From where he was he could clearly see the telegraph dial. He saw the order "full speed astern" telegraphed while they were in harbour. He put the reversing gear in position and opened steam on the starboard engine. He saw the order repeated, and kept on opening the steam. If they had stopped before getting the order to go astern there was some chance of a mistake, but as they had been going ahead when he got the order to go astern there was no chance of making a mistake. The engines were still astern when the collision occurred. Two minutes after the collision occurred they got the order to stop, and go ahead.

Witness said that in his recollection he could not say he had got that order often. The usual order was first to stop and then go astern. In reply to Mr Elliot witness said that to go astern from going ahead they could either stop the engines and then go astern or go astern direct by reversing the levers. In this instance, he reversed the lever to give a quick movement. To go full speed from slow they had to open a steam valve. It was not a usual order to go full speed when going dead slow.

The enquiry was adjourned till the 11th instant.

ECZEMA COVERED HEAD AND LIMBS

Could Not Rest Day or Night—Felt Miserable From Itching—Cured Before Using One Complete Set of the Cuticura Remedies—Now Says: "It Ought to Be

A HOUSEHOLD WORD THE NAME OF CUTICURA"

"I broke out with eczema through getting a severe cold. I was covered on my chest, back and limbs for five weeks. I could not rest day or night. I took one vial of Cuticura Pills and used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. I was cured before I had used one set of the Cuticura Remedies. I read about the cures of Cuticura in the papers. I thought what they had done for one they could do for another, but after I had used Cuticura Soap for a day or two I believed it was a priceless remedy for anything, if it was given a trial. In fact, I scarcely believed I was cured in so short a time, and I felt much better and stronger than I did before taking the set of Cuticura Remedies. I shall not forget to recommend them to any one. If any one knew what the Cuticura Remedies can do, there would not be so many doctor's bills

THE CALCUTTA BURGLARY.

Jewel Store Looted.

THE jewel store of Messrs. Framjee and Company in Chowringhee, was, on Wednesday night, the scene of a most daring robbery, when jewellery to the value of Rs. 4,200 was stolen from the firm's cases under circumstances that have already been detailed and the servant Hyat Ali, who was found to be the thief, was on Saturday placed on his trial before Mr. R. A. N. Singh, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge under Section 381 of the Indian Penal Code for committing theft as a servant in respect of 6 necklaces, 5 gold necklets, 14 gold bracelets, 4 pairs gold bracelets, 2 gold watch chains, 7 gold scarf-pins, 70 gold rings set with stones, 9 gold and silver watches, 2 cheques for small amounts and an amount in cash amounting in all to Rs. 4,200.

On arrival at the shop on Thursday morning the Parsee manager found the entrance between the shop and the hotel open. The heavy plate glass slide on top of the jewellery case was displaced and one of the corner screws had been interfered with. Examination proved that only a few watches and comparatively cheap trinkets had been left in the case, and rings, brooches, watches and other valuable jewellery to the value of over Rs. 4,000 had been abstracted. All the servants and durwans were then called up and closely questioned. They emphatically denied all knowledge of the occurrence of the previous night. Then it was discovered that one man, a new servant, only employed for a few days was absent. This man, the manager said, was in his company on Wednesday night until 7-45 o'clock and he then apparently went away.

The manager identified the prisoner in the dock as this man. Inspector Mulcahy on being called stated that he received a list of the jewellery stolen and then proceeded to No. 9, Chowringhee Road and began his investigation. No clue, however, was found until he was leaving the godown at the rear of the premises. He then observed on the ground a thin line of tallow patches and these on closer examination turned out to be the grease dropping from a candle. Following the line the party were led from the godown to the shop, and through the shop to the looted case.

Everything then appeared to be clear. On the previous evening the thief must have secreted himself in the godown and waited there until everything was quiet. After that his work was of the easiest. He had but to open the case, stow away the jewellery, which was not bulky and therefore easily hid in his clothing. As before stated the door leading into the hotel premises was only bolted, and to open this and run away was but the work of a moment. It is not even certain that an accomplice from outside was necessary, the work of getting away from the scene being so simple.

On Thursday when it had become clear that Hyat Ali had absconded, Inspector Mulcahy circulated a description of the man among all local thanas in the town and suburbs and also started an enquiry by members of his own staff. Up to a late hour on Thursday no news had been received of the absconder and it was feared that he had succeeded in escaping from Calcutta notwithstanding the strict watch that was kept at all points of possible egress.

On Friday morning, however, at about 8 o'clock, information was received from the nothern section of the town that Hyat Ali had been arrested.

Hyat Ali admitted that he had planned and carried out the robbery.

Later on the police had occasion to believe that a gariwallah was connected with the theft and on his house being searched, some of the property was found in it.

After the Manager and Inspector Mulcahy had been examined the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced by the Court to the maximum sentence, two years' rigorous imprisonment, as he was an old offender with three previous convictions.

The case against the ghariwallah was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 9.

The area of rainfall has travelled northward, both in the Peninsula and Burma, in the latter of which the monsoon conditions are now strongly marked.

In Burma no rain has fallen on the Coast, but in the interior, precipitation varying from li ht to heavy has been nearly general. Taungoo reports 2 inches; Thayetinyo, 1; Lashio, 5; and Mandalay, 1 inch.

The cloud has decreased on the Coast and the skies are clear or lightly overcast, but in the interior they have become heavily clouded.

The temperature is normal in Lower Burma, and normal or in defect in Upper Burma.

In Eastern Bengal and Orissa a few light falls of rain have occurred.

The cloud has decreased in North-East India and Orissa, and the skies are generally clear or lightly overcast, while the air has become drier in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

The temperature has risen and is normal or in excess.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces the skies are clear at all stations, except four in West Central India and the air has become drier.

The temperature has risen a little in the United Provinces, where it is normal or in excess, while in Central India and the Central Provinces it is normal.

In North-West India the skies are generally clear except in Kashmir and the humidity has decreased.

The temperature has risen in Gujarat but elsewhere there has been no perceptible change which is now normal or in excess everywhere.

In Mysore light and nearly general rain has fallen. In Deccan, excluding the North-Eastern Districts there has been light local rain while in the rest of the Peninsula few light falls have occurred.

The cloud has increased in the West Coast and South Deccan and the skies are clear in some stations and moderately overcast in others.

The temperature is approximately normal.

Local rain is probable in Burma, in the southern half of the Peninsula, and some rain in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Bombay and Deccan.

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places to the south of latitude 20°.

Rain.—Nine stations report rain, the heaviest quantity registered being three-quarters of an inch at Aurangabad.

Weather.—Local scattered showers are likely to the south of latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Ind Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Warli	0	0	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	3	4	99
Total plague deaths to date	133,815		
Same date last year	2	1	77

IN an editorial comment upon the Sultan of Johore's birthday celebrations, the *Singapore Free Press* points out that when people hear of the Sultan's liking for motor-cars, motor-boats, and the thousand and one diversions that London and Paris can give to a young man full of the *joie de vivre*, they are apt to lose sight of the fact that the Sultan possesses, in addition, a very real talent for administration. In former times the financial administration of that State left much to be desired. Official salaries were, as a rule, heavily in arrears, and sometimes even then only paid in instalments. Sultan Ibrahim changed all that. He supervised his own Treasury work, and personally saw every official paid on the nail on the day on which the salary became due. Taking that fact alone as a keynote, we have a proof that the Sultan's force of character will enable him to face all the problems of administration in a manner profitable to his people and creditable to himself.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE contribution of the modern landscape artist, critics say, was the discovery of the *paysage intime*. The old conventions of the "glade discovered" and the fiddle-brown trees and the classical vision fell away, and the search for atmosphere and locality began. Something like this has taken place in the ways of that skilful army of writers who write about London. One school of landscape pioneers, striving to read Nature's secrets, forsook studio-painting and drove about in carts with their instruments culling an "effect" from a haystack or a hedgerow, and as the sun grew lower rumbled on to something that came to flower half an hour later. Even so, our London writers are flinging away their Stows and Strypes and Cuninghams and Walfords; leaving their study to move about in hansoms and buses and sometimes in trains, they loiter at Queen Anne's Gate or in front of Lindsey House, in Chelsea, or in the ringing purlieus of the West India Docks, to snatch a "great moment" or a "mood" or—the more old-fashioned of them—an "impression." They treat London in a sympathetic, ever critical spirit; they neither wink at nor exploit her hopeless side, but search and ponder, turning everything to picturesque account within the limits of their own preferences.

Although, to be sure, certain passages in Dickens and Meredith are the real forerunners, it was, I think, Mr. Henry James's London essay, with its exasperating half-whimsical glimpses of the personality of London, that first opened to us the London *intime*. Since then we have had very many attempts, of which Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's disquieting vision, the "Soul of London," is most difficult to forget. Mr. E. V. Lucas's book is not exactly the London *intime*. It is not quite what one expected; indeed, one suspects, it is not quite what Mr. Lucas expected, for there is a sense of compulsion about his patient catalogues of what famous persons lived in what famous streets that suggests that "London Past and Present" was not included in the first scheme. Still, even there he is able to add something to our knowledge of Lamb's lodgings. His chapters on the public art collections are no more than interesting, but when he is on his own ground as a wanderer in London he has a way of seeing most of London's famous things from a fresh point of view. He is one of the very few writers who understand Euston Station and are quite sound about Whitechapel High-street and Shepherd's Market, Mayfair. He introduces most of us to Norton Folgate and Blackwall. One of his best chapters is about the London music-hall. Cinquevalli, Dan Leno ("a crucible that transmuted London mud to gold"), and Arther Roberts (for him, one feels, the world has no secrets, whereas for the general droll it is new every morning) are perfect mixtures. He sees the Pall Mall clubs as "huge material monasteries," talks of the "smiling loveline of Piccadilly filled with omnibuses" when it is May and chooses Kate Greenaway as his symbol of Hampstead—the last thought being sheer inspiration.

His ideas about London architecture, except perhaps for a perverse view that Trafalgar Square touches sublimity, are strangely at odds with the alertness and insight of the rest of the text. He singles out for special admiration the facade of Adelphi Terrace. Now, whatever it may have been when the Adams built it, the Embankment gardens have spoiled its proportions, and a plaster front with some of the coarsest window mouldings in London which was imposed upon it in Victorian times has ruined its detail. Oddly enough, he has nothing to say of the Banqueting Hall, the flawless gem of London's architecture, while his remark on Scotland Yard and the Westminster Cathedral are altogether disappointing. In sculpture, too, one suspects the discrimination of a writer who, giving a list of some fifty London statues, omits one of the very best—Watts's "Lord Holland" in front of Holland House. He says blankly of Stevens's Wellington Memorial that it "has dignity and tranquillity, while Lord Leighton's sarcophagus is beautiful."

To his picturesque books on Exmoor and the Black more country Mr. F. J. Snell now adds one of five easy-going chapters on NORTH DEVON (A. and C. Black, pp. viii. 186, 6s. net), for which the coloured accompaniment is supplied in a summer and autumn variety by H. B. Wimbush. Barnstaple and Ilfracombe are the two local capitals, everyday and holiday, of this region; and the latter place is, out of a certain condescension to foreigners and tourists, made to bulk rather big in those pages. To those who care for undiluted or unsophisticated Devon, Ilfracombe, Mr. Snell knows, is a spoilt resort. Kingsley's country and the "little white town," Bideford, here, however, make their handsome amends. Kingsley is one of the best of the Devon showmen, just as Blackmore is another. As is fit, then, there is due mention in this record of "the harbour bar and its moaning"—Bideford bar, of course; and flying dragons and whitches and the wicked Napoleon and his Satanic Majesty are not wanting. Mr Snell drops naturally into the local vein, and he works it well and not too hard, and the result is a good, lazy, gossip's book. He might have mentioned by the way that the Rev. R. S. Hawker's account of "Cruel Coppinger" has been reprinted in his "Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall," and that one need not go back to the file of "All the Year Round" to look it up.

One of the most interesting and, outside a small circle of historical students, least known of mediæval chronicles is that of the Minorite Salimbene. It has never been translated, save incompletely and not very accurately into Italian. But the movement which it more particularly records has now almost reached the stage of popular interest, and perhaps ere long some Franciscan specialist may give us an English version, a task the easier to fulfil since the recent issue in the "Monumenta Germaniæ" of Professor Holder-Egger's learned edition of the entire text. In the meanwhile Mr. G. G. Coulton has done the next best thing. He has given us the substance, almost amounting to a translation, of "all that is of primary interest" in Salimbene, with notes and illustrations from mediæval sources and a running commentary of his own. Mr. Coulton, as a serious student of mediævalism and the Minorite movement, ranks in this country perhaps next to Professor Little. If he be somewhat insistent, on the extent of his own superior knowledge of facts and documents and on his accuracy, the general reader may be assured that his self-confidence on these two points is soundly based. He has read widely and carefully, and when he raps other students sharply over the fingers for blunders in detail they will hardly dispute his authority. "From St. Francis to Dante" contains the real gist of this most valuable record of thirteenth-century history.

Salimbene had an extensive knowledge of his own Order and of the world outside it too. He became a Minarite while still a young boy, lived in many different convents, travelled much in Italy and France. His mind was lively; he kept his eyes and ears open; was full of curiosity, sometimes idle, sometimes extremely intelligent. It is not only of friars and Clares he tells, but of popes, statesmen, princes, fighting men, fanatics, fashionable ladies, burghers, and poor folk. The long procession of personages, famous and obscure, we see pass through his pages is vivid and picturesque, and no better set of mediæval pictures exists than his; not of "the inner life of Catholic folk," as Mr. Coulton says, but of the folk as they appeared to a cheerful, bright-minded observer who, in spite of his frock, was a thorough man of the world. Salimbene's narrative is eminently personal, which gives it a particular savour to modern palates.

Nothing too good can be said of Mr. Coulton's *precis* of the text. But his judgments and inferences are not always equally convincing. Salimbene he looks on as the "typical better-class friar." Certainly he was above the average in wits and education; hardly so in ideals, seeing that he was trained by the strict Observants, and is therefore to be judged by their standards rather than by those of the relaxed communities. Mr. Coulton thinks the friar's "critical faculty" saved him from the impractical spiritual ideals of the *zelanti*. The good man never needed to be saved from these. He was quite incapable of sharing them, though he had some intellectual curiosity regarding the Eternal Gospel and its believers. When one reads of Salimbene's "settling down to views more consonant with the facts of human life," it sounds very much like nonsense to anyone who has tasted the savour of the good, genial, commonplace *frate's* personality. He gave up Joachimitism just when it became dangerous, and because he was frankly scared. Shut up in prison his occupation—the only one that thoroughly suited him—of intelligent gossip would have been gone.

THE British Commissioners who have been appointed to delimit, in conjunction with a French Commission, the new frontier between the Niger and Lake Tchad will leave England for West Africa at the end of September. Their task, says *Reuter's Agency*, will be a long one for the boundary is roughly one thousand miles in length, and for a very considerable distance crosses uninhabited and desert country. The new frontier, on being compared with the boundary as shown on most existing maps, comes very far south into British territory, but it is pointed out that the international divisions generally charted are those based upon the 1898 Convention, and do not take into account the new frontier determined by the Anglo-French *entente* of 1904.

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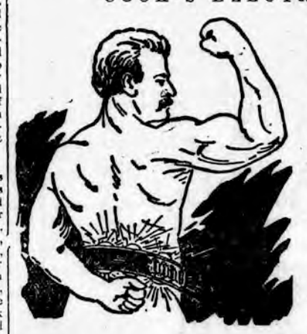
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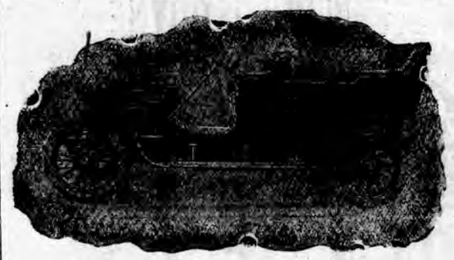
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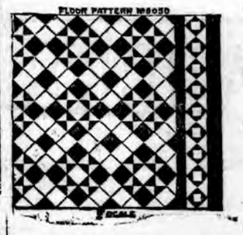
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